The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,337.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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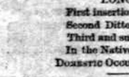
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Ethiopia, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCollum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 28th September, at noon.

	Sept.		Oct.
Leave Bombay	28	Leave Galle	6
,, Carwar	30	,, Negapatam	8
	Oct.	,, Pondicherry	9
,, Mangalore	1	,, Madras	11
,, Cannanore	2	,, Coconada	13
,, Calicut	2	,, Vizagapatam	14
,, Beypore	2	,, Bimlipatam	14
,, Cochin	3	,, Gopalpore	15
,, Tuticorin	4	,, False Point	16
,, Colombo	5	Arrives Calcutta	17

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Nellgherries district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship Comorin, 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander J. L. Turner, will be despatched on Saturday, the 18th September at 4 P.M.

Up.	Sept.	Down.	Oct.
Leave Bombay	18	Leave Bussorah	8
,, Kurrachee	22	,, Fao	8
,, Guadur	23	,, Bushire	10
,, Muscat	28	,, Bahrein	11
,, Bunder Abbas	28	,, Linga	12
,, Linga		,, Bunder Abbas	14
	Oct.	,, Muscat	16
,, Bushire	2	,, Guadur	18
,, Fao	3	,, Kurrachee	20
Arrive Bussorah	4	Arrives Bombay	23

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship MARTABAN, 535 tons, 140 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, to Cochin, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September, at noon, calling at the undermentioned Ports, viz. :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	22nd Sept.	Leave Cochin	29th Sept.
,, Ratnagherry	23rd ,,	,, Beypore	30th ,,
,, Malwan	23rd ,,	,, Tellicherry	1st Oct.
,, Vingorla	23rd ,,	,, Cannanore	1st ,,
,, Goa	24th ,,	,, Mangalore	2nd ,,
,, Carwar	24th ,,	,, Coompta	3rd ,,
,, Coompta	24th ,,	,, Carwar	3rd ,,
,, Mangalore	26th ,,	,, Goa	3rd ,,
,, Tellicherry	26th ,,	,, Vingorla	4th ,,
,, Calicut	26th ,,	,, Malwan	4th ,,
,, Beypore	26th ,,	,, Ratnagherry	5th ,,
Arrive Cochin	27th ,,	Arrive Bombay	6th ,,

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COST.

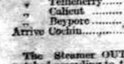
THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every MONDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M

Unjumwell,		Malwan,	
Ratnaghery,		Vingorla,	
Jeytapoor,		Goa, Panjim,	
		Carwar & Honore.	

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Sunday.
,, Ratnaghery	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Monday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Tellicherry	Tuesday.
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwarbor	,,	,, Mangalore	Wednesday
,, Coompta	,,	,, Coompta	Thursday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	,,
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	Friday.
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Ratnaghery	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

The Steamer OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 18th September. For freight, terms, &c., apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 13th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship THOMAS BELL, from London, Captain Wylie, are requested to be on board the Ship alongside, to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the consignees. The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

BLACKWELL & Co.,

Agents for Captain Wylie, Ship Thomas Bell.

Bombay, 14th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship PERCY DOUGLAS, Captain Le Riche, from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain Le Riche will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,

Agents for the Owners of the Percy Douglas.

Bombay, 18th September, 1869.

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING with a respectable Family in the Fort. Good Situation. Address ✠, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a NATIVE CLERK and CASHIER, in a retail business, who can write English and keep Accounts. Security required. Address A. B. H., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, a neat, comfortable, small BUNGALOW, No. 220, Lower Colaba. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to BAGOO SHAMJEE, Milliner, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, a commodious HOUSE facing the sea, at a short distance from Bombay. The house is very large, and situated on one of the pleasantest spots in Bombay, and can be taken on a long lease will be let on very moderate terms. Apply to "H., care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices. For Rent and with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to B. COHEN & Co.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, Fort. Entrance Bell Lane.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

29th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

ISAAC BROWN,

SHIP AND HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER, PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR.

COPPERSMITH WORK AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.

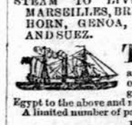
All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms.

No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Reunard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Eathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.	
½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
½ ,, Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 ,, Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. RANGOON has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
s. s. SYRIA, from Southampton, 21st August.
BANGALORE, from Marseilles, 20th August.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
,, NYANZA, from Southampton, 14th August.
,, IBERIAN, from Liverpool, 15th August.
,, DELTA, from Marseilles, 22nd August.

ALFRED PARISH,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 17th September, 1869.

NEWSPAPER FILE MISSING.—A File of the "Bombay Gazette" for the half-year from January to June 1867, belonging to the "Bombay Gazette" Office, has been missing for several months. The person to whom the File was lent will oblige by returning it immediately.

THE RUSSO-INDIAN QUESTION.—Considered Historically, Strategically, and Politically, with a sketch of Central Asiatic Politics, and a Map of Central Asia. By Captain F. Trench, F. R. G. S., 20th Hussars, Crown 8vo., 7s. 6d. Now ready.

Macmillan & Co., London.

NOTICE.—Mr. George COTTON and Mr. RALPH HYDE CHEETHAM have been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm from the 1st day of July, 1869, and the business hitherto conducted under the style or firm of James Greaves & Co. will, on and after this date, be carried on under the style or firm of GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

JAMES GREAVES & Co.

Broach, 15th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have made arrangements to REPRESENT the following FIRMS in India, viz. :—

Messrs. Platt Brothers & Co. (Ltd.), Machinists, Oldham.
Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves, & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton.
Messrs. Daniel Adamson & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton Moor, near Manchester.

And are now prepared to execute orders for every description of Cotton Machinery, Engines, Boilers, and Mill Stores.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Broach, 15th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned, up to 1 P.M. on TUESDAY, 21st instant, for the supply of such quantities of Coal as may be required from time to time during the ensuing twelve months (aggregating about 400 tons.)

Forms of Tender, the conditions of supply, and any other information on the subject may be obtained on application.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Coal."

By Order,

SAMUEL A. GLIDDON, Acting Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 16th September, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SALE of the LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Omarkarry Street and Matharpakady, Mazagon, advertised for SATURDAY, the 18th of September, 1869, at 1 P.M., in the Bombay Gazette, Indu Prakash, and Jame-Jamshed of the 13th instant, by order of the mortgagee, Gumput Manckjee Patell, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Wittoba Thora and others, has been POSTPONED until further notification, at the request of the mortgagors.—Dated this 17th day of September, 1869.

MACFARLANE and GREEN,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Company, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 5th October, 1869, at 4 P.M.

1st.—For receiving the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st July, 1869.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the current year in the place of those retiring by rotation.

4thly.—To elect Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. R. K. JOHNSON, Secretary.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1863 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of KARSONDASS MADHOWDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business as a Merchant under the name of Karsondass Madhowdass & Co.

Upon hearing Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Attornies for the abovenamed Insolvent; and on reading the annexed affidavit of Hamilton Grant Dunlop, sworn herein on the fifteenth day of September, instant; the "Times of India," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Bombay Jame-Jamshed," and the "Bombay Summachar," all dated the sixth September instant; the "Bombay Government Gazette," dated the ninth of September instant—all respectively containing notice of the final account of the liquidation, with its vouchers, having been filed in this Court on the fourth September instant, and I do order that the said Karsondass Madhowdass be entitled to his order of discharge under the provision of the said Act, unless good cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 16th day of November next, one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine; and I do further order that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Bombay Summachar," and the "Bombay Jame-Jamshed."—Dated this 16th day of September, 1869.

M. R. WESTROPP.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Attorneys for Karsondass Madhowdass.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) Essence of Fluid Extract of Red JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in Hotels and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (Win a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1863, Mowerwallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Seahlah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the execution of Indents for every description of goods for Merchants and Traders abroad, for a commission of 2½ per cent., the original invoices, in all cases, being forwarded.

As D. N. & Co. have accounts for their own business with all the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a commission of 2½ per cent.

D. NICHOLSON and Co.,

50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Sole Agent for the WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY and the Britannia Sewing Machine Company for the City of London.

Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street.

N.B.—Price Lists can be procured from, and orders sent direct, for through Messrs. Banner, Lawrie & Co., Calcutta; and also Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

MR. JOHN H. WILLY,
PIANIST AND TUNER.

LESSONS GIVEN on the Pianoforte, and Accompanyments played for Amateur Vocalists. Mr. WILLY has had great experience as an Accompanyist, having travelled for 8 years with the celebrated Distine Family, and was on a tour for 4 months with the renowned Thalberg party, consisting of Misses A. de M. Williams, Miss Bassano, Mr F. Williams, Signors Ciabatti and Thalberg, Solo Pianist.

6 Clare Road, Byculla.

MR. JOHN H. WILLY, Professor of Music, begs respectfully to announce that he has engaged, at great expense, a party to come out direct from London. They will leave by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer of the 25th inst. Mr. WILLY has been advised that they are superior to those of his last engagement, and feels confident that he will give every satisfaction to the Public of Bombay. The Grant Road Theatre is being entirely renovated, a new ceiling will be placed, and the interior re-covered, also a Coat of Arms placed over the front of the Stage; while the outside will be entirely cleaned, and railings will be placed along the front, and gateways erected. The parties coming have had the honour of performing before their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh and suite, by command.

6 Clare Road, Byculla.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRM of Messrs LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co., of No. 2,447 East Street, Poona, have CLOSED their BUSINESS. All persons who are indebted to the said Firm are requested to pay their respective DEBTS within one month from this date; and all persons having claims against the said Firm are requested to send in and receive their respective claims within the said one month from this date.—Dated this 28th day of August 1869.

LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. RAMOODHOY HABIBHOY in the Firm carried on at Bombay under the name and style of Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, and at Hangkong, Canton, Macao, and Shanghai, in China, under the name and style of Ramoobhoy Habibhoy, was on the 12th day of August last CEASED and DETERMINED. MAHOMOODBHOY HABIBBHOY.

Bombay 3rd September, 1869.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, for the REPAIR of the Barque NIGHT HAWK, in accordance with the recommendations of the Marine surveyors.

Tenders to include the cost of taking the ship from her present moorings into Dry Dock, dock dues, cost of labour and materials, and all other expenses incured while in Dock, and the cost of transporting the ship from the Dock to a safe berth in the Harbour. No claim over and above the amount of the Tender will be afterwards admitted in respect of extras. A copy of the Surveyors' Report can be seen, and all information obtained, by application to the Captain on board.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required on acceptance of the Tender, that amount to be forfeited in case of failure on the part of the Contractor to fulfil the terms of the contract.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents, Captain and Owners Barque Night Hawk.

Bombay, 13th September 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, and of the UNION BANK of BOMBAY (Limited.)

We hereby give notice, that an APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the Sitting Judge, in Chambers, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of September, instant, for an order that Scrafton Tamooljee, the continuing Liquidator of the Union Bank of Bombay (Limited), be appointed Sole Liquidator of the said Bank, with all the powers heretofore given to the Liquidators heretofore appointed.—Dated this 16th day of September, 1869.

C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES,
Attorneys for the Liquidator of the said Bank.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the goods, chattels, rights, effects and credits of LUXUMON WITTOJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

Gunputrao Morojee.....Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application has been made to the Ecclesiastical Side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels, rights, effects, credits, and estate of the late LUXUMON WITTOJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, by the abovenamed applicant Gunputrao Morojee. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised of the same—Dated this 13th day of September, 1869. MACFARLANE & GREEN,

Applicant's Proctors.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Chancery in England made in the Matter of the ESTATE of JOHANN EDWARD GRIMM, late of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, and also of Bombay, Merchant, deceased, and in a cause of Johann Eugen Leo Grimm against Frederic Helmsing. The CREDITORS of the said Johann Edward Grimm, who did in or about the month of March 1868, on or before the 20th day of November, 1869, to send by post prepaid to Messieurs England & Co., of Kingston upon Hull, England, the Solicitors of the Plaintiff, Johann Frederick Helmsing, the Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the said deceased, their Christian and Surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their CLAIMS, a statement of their Accounts, and the nature of the Securities (if any) held by them; or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.

Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart, at his Chambers, situated at No. 13 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, England, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock at noon, in case the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated this 7th day of August 1869.

H. F. CHURCH, Chief Clerk.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 18th, to WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PAPETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors.

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed from SATURDAY, the 18th, to WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PAPETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. H. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1869.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).—DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION with GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, via the PERSIAN GULF, TURKEY, RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, and the NORDERNEY SUB-MARINE CABLE to LONDON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TELEGRAPHIC LINES of this Company via the Caucasus and Astrakan route, WILL BE OPENED for the TRANSMISSION of MESSAGES, about the middle of November or beginning of December of the present year, when such modifications will be introduced in the tariff as will greatly facilitate telegraphic correspondence.

The telegraphs of the Company will be worked by English telegraphists, from end to end; and this great desideratum, together with the absolute control of the lines, to be exercised by the Company, cannot fail to effect a very considerable reduction of the time now occupied in the transmission of messages between India and the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe.

The errors and mutilation of messages, which are now so universally complained of, will be reduced to a minimum. Unity of management, controlled with the new system of automatic telegraphy to be introduced upon the Company's lines, cannot fail to produce this result.

By order of the Board,
H. WEAVER, Secretary.

General Offices of the Company, 16, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, London.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, the undermentioned properties at BROACH, viz. :—

A piece of LAND situate at Vizulpore, measuring 54,783 square yards, with the Cotton Ginning Manufactory, Dwelling Houses, Godowns, and Outhouses standing thereon, and all the Machinery, Tools, &c., thereto belonging.

A piece of CULTIVATED LAND known by the name of Hukeemjee's Vuzeefa," situate at Vizulpore, measuring 33,322 square yards.

A piece of GARDEN GROUND situate at Vizulpore, measuring 4,005 square yards, with the Bungalow, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

A piece of GROUND situated in the Town, measuring 7,750 square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon, known by the name of Mingwel De Souza's Bungalow.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 807 square yards, with the Dwelling House standing thereon, now in the occupation of Byramshaw Dhunjeeshoy.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 2,409 square yards, with the Dwelling House and Outhouses standing thereon, known as Ardaseer's house.

The REMAINDER of a LEASE of 99 years, dated 11th April 1857, of the garden called Bara Bagh, measuring 2,853 square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited

Bombay, 13th September, 1869.

MR. HARRY EMANUEL,
OF
13, New Bond Street, London,
DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER to the QUEEN, begs to state that he is prepared to receive Consignments of Precious Stones and Pearls, either on Purchase or for Sale on Commission.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

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THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.

VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.

Trade Mark—The Elephant.

Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world

N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.

✠ Price Lists Post Free.

Agents.—Bombay : Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

THE BOXER CARTRIDGES

For Snider-Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXERS" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with of without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of .450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/ and 7-m/. bore.

CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of

Coats—Leggins—Cape, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	,, 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	,,
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	,, 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	,,
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	,, 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	,, 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	,,
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped	23	,,
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	,, 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	,, 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	,,
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	,, 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	,,

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains	8½
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns	12½
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	10
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	10½
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60 to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55 ,, 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts ..... each	7 ,, 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3	0
	The Hotton Row	3	0
	The Bond Street	3	0
	The Latest Novelty	3	0
	The O. K. Thing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Stool, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BAD

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE is a rumour in the Market that the Directors of the Port Canning Company are going to make the shares fully paid up. Active inquiries for Colabas, Mazagons, and Port Canning shares at Rs. 1,735, 1,235 and 300 respectively for cash. Market closes strong.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
300,000	100	all	10 p. ct.	Agra Bank	par.
32,000	1,000	all	8 p. ct.	Bank of Bengal	1700
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New ...	626½
10,000	500	all	10 p. ct.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue.....	220
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,600
20,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	340
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	210
37,500	25	12½	8 do.	National Bank of India.	142
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.....	1735
10,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land.....	1020
10,800	1,000	650	41-14	Do. New	660
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	295
5,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1235
5,000	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.....	875
500	2,500	all	90*	Alliance Spinning	1,620
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay.....	2,900
500	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	765
800	500	all	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	250
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning.....	1,350
750	2,000	all	200	Great Eastern	1500
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	700
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental.....	1,300
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

(* For the half year.)

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,250	350 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	2,300
300	2,000	1,100	200 p.	Albert Co. Karachee ...	840
250	3,000	850	300 p.	Alexandra Press Co.....	640
...	12,000	(1,000	1750 p.	Apollo Press Co.....	9,500
200	2,000	1,000	1250 p.	Bombay Press Co.....	2,050
200	500	all	200 p.	Do. New	515
850	1,250	all	1000 p.	Colaba Press Co	11,300
450	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,300
150	8,000	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	10,200
300	2,000	1,800	100 p.	Framji Cowasji Press	1,300
200	8,000	all	425 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,400
200	1,000	500	...	Kurrachee Press Co.....	900
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co...	220
120	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,700
225	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,350
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.....	1,650

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 227
...	£20	186.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares ... 198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. 1120
...	£18	195.5.1	do.	Do. New shares ..... Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation 960
4,000	50	all	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co. 33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company ... 120
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co. 240

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
500	50	Jan. '86	Bank of Bombay ...	50
25	125	...	Do. China	5
200	25	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '69	Central Bank	6
...	...	...	East India Bank's...	15–16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula ...	6
200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	12
1300	60	Apr. '67	Old Financial	8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅝d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do...	1s. 11⅝d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do...	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Calcutta	At sight.....	100½
Do.	30 days' sight ..	100
Do.	60 days' sight ..	100
Madras	At sight.....	100½
Do.	30 days' sight...	99½
China	60 Do. do	225 nominal.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 12th September, 1869.

Open 872 Miles.

	Rs. a. p
Coaching	54,294 0 11
Merchandize	94,402 3 3
Electric Telegraph	1,152 0 0
Earth Trains	2,573 12 0
Total Rs.....	152,427 6 2
Corresponding week last year open 674½ Miles ..... Total Rs.....	2,04,097 2 11
Decrease.....	51,669 12 9

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 17.

Tandy, Lieutenant, 16th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Ahmednuggur.

Hunter, Lieutenant, 21st Native Infantry, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 17.

Myrie, Lieutenant Colonel, 28th Regiment N. I., to join, to Neemuch.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—17TH SEPTEMBER

			Nom. p. ton
London ...	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	
	Cases	£1 5s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d.	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.	"
	Wooden Ships "	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.	"
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.	
Havre ...	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland ...	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d	
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10	per bale.
China ...	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal.
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag	nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Rangoon (s).....	Baker	Suez, Sept. 5.
	General Outram (s)...	Teasdale	Mandvie, Sept 13.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Ensu (s)	Babot	China.

The ship Cordillera, Berry, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer General Outram, to Malabar Coast.

Steamer General Havelock, to Cutch Mandvie.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 12	Madras (s)	McKindy	Moulmein, Sept. 6.
	Centurion	McKellar	London, June 20.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 12 Nicobar Isles .....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 10	Deccan (s)	Kellock	Suez.
11	Tweed	Driver	London.
12	Feroze	Telmouth	Adelaide.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 11	Punjaub (s)	Parker	Rangoon.
	Deccan (s)	Kellock	Calcutta.
	Catherine Hollbrooke.	.....	Rangoon.

Now ready,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railwa
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railways
Delhi Railway.
Umballa Section of ditto.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperialer.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Dak Companies :—
Agra and Masulick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purnoah and Darjeeling Transit Company
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS :

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall

Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.

Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and

London :—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line n the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period has may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION, for promoting the Christian Education of European and Indo-European Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President *ex officio*.

Hon. Sir R. COUCH.	Ven. ARCHDEACON LEIGH LYE.
Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.	Rev. C. T. WILSON.
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A. R. SCOBLE, Esq.	Rev. C. GILDER.

A. C. MOORE, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.

Rev. G. C. REYNELL, Hon. Secretary.

The Board makes grants to the Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Poona Girl's School; Pensioner's School, Poona; Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 550 a month.

Subscriptions, which are earnestly solicited, will be received by the Treasurer, 'The Brae,' Chinchpoogly, or by the Secretary, Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1869.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA, (in connection with the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education).

COMMITTEE.

Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WARDEN.	W. WEDDERBURN, Esq.
Hon. A. H. CAMPBELL.	Rev. G. C. REYNELL.

"Hon. Secretary—JOHN CAMERON, Esq.

Acting Superintendent—Rev. E. H. COOPER, B.A.

Superintendent of Girls' Department—Miss WATLING.

The School has been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the University Standard.

Boarders are received.

For full particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary, Diocesan School, Byculla.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MOON—September 17th, at Military Store Lane, Fort, the wife of Mr. James Moon, Deputy Assistant Commissary, of a daughter.

DEATH.

REES—September 17th, at Byculla, from apoplexy, Captain Thomas Hedger Rees, of the Invalid Establishment, aged 45 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

STRACEY—September 6th, at Chittoor, the wife of Mr. T. E. Stracey, Huzur Treasurer and Money Order Agent, North-Arcot District, of a son.

WINTER—September 10th, at Arconum, the wife of G. K. Winter, Esq., Madras Railway Company, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

RICHARDSON—HAWKSWORTH—September 9th, at All Saints, Coonoor, by the Rev. J. McKee, D. D., assisted by the Rev. T. Foulkes, Chaplain of Coonoor, Frederick G. Richardson, Esq., of Peer Mead, Travancore, to Eloisa Isabel, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. Hawksworth, C. M. S., Travancore.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

SEWELL—September 10th, at Meerut, the wife of Captain Sewell, 105th Light Infantry, of a son.

WARD—September 11th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Captain Henry G. E. Ward, of a daughter.

BRETT—September 11th, at Mirzapore, the wife of W. J. Brett, Esq., Superintendent of Police, of a son.

DEATH.

COOKSON—September 8th, at Meerut, Harry Roland Biddulph, the youngest son of Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Cookson, Bengal Infantry.

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATHIAWAD.

Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette." 16mo., 69 pages. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1869.

WE are glad to have a fresh opportunity of supporting the demands of Bombay for direct railway communication with Delhi and the North-West. The publication of the scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State seemed to close up altogether the prospect of a line through Rajpootana, and, indeed, there is but small chance of prevailing over the decided Bengal bent of the Home Government. But the question has been opened afresh; Bombay is requested to re-assert its opinion; and we willingly join in the expression of dissatisfaction which has been provoked by the refusal of the Secretary of State to give us a direct line. It was a very unfortunate incident in the official discussion that the voice of the Bombay Government has not been heard in support of our claims. We are open to correction and conviction on this point, but we believe it to be true that, although they had ample materials before them whereon to base some decision, the Bombay Government has simply abstained from urging their views one way or the other; and that it was only by a sort of accident that the Supreme Government and the Indian Council at home became possessed of the diverse reports on the rival routes proposed. Of course it is possible that our local Government may have sent a Minute or Memorandum to Simla or Calcutta, and that it has not been thought expedient to print or let it become public; but we have some reason to believe that judgment has been allowed to go by default, and that the community so deeply interested has had no official advocate in Court. The result might have been exactly the same had our Government exerted all the influence it may possess in the Councils of the Empire; but it would have been more satisfactory to know that they had tried and failed, than to believe that they have not tried at all. What might have been fairly expected was a decision in favour of one line or the other; a forcible argument either for the route by Deesa or the route by Neemuch—a strong plea for direct communication in some shape. What, *à priori*, no one would have expected was silence. It may now be too late to repair the error, but it is not too late to put on record a substantial advocacy of the claims of Bombay.

We have looked at the matter from this narrow point of view because it is the business of the Home Government to see that imperial interests are served. Direct railway communication with the North-West is an imperial concern. The Council at Home, as well as the Supreme Government, ought to see the expediency of connecting all parts of India with her chief port. Year by year the importance of that port as an inlet and outlet will go on increasing. Even if the Suez Canal is a failure the annual result will be the same. Troops, merchandize, travellers must come here. Kurrachee will be a rival, but a rival which will aid instead of injuring. No expense will be spared in connecting Calcutta and even Madras with Bombay; but at this point the influences in the ascendant come in to divert and turn askew the line which should knit Bombay to the North-West. A pressure is successfully exerted to give the route a twist, and throw the traffic over the Vindya mountains into the Nerbudda Valley and on to the Ghaut inclines. The petitioners against the Carwar and Hooblee line are not the only people who desire "to utilize" the Ghaut railways. They have the honour of being in the same boat with the Home Government. What we have called the claims of Bombay derive their weight from the position of the port in the imperial system. Bombay cannot help being a place of the last importance; it cannot help being so valuable to the Empire; but surely that is no reason for not making the most of the inestimable advantages it affords! That is no reason for treating with contemptuous indifference its national lines of communication with Upper India, and for inventing a route—we had almost said—with intent to handicap the port. We cannot but regret that the Bombay Government should have failed, not only to urge what an enemy might style the local and selfish claims of Bombay, but to impress on the highest authorities the large imperial interests that would be served by giving the best port in all India direct commercial, military, and political communication with the North Western territories of the Empire.

In order to do this with effect, the Government should have decided in favour of one route or the other—the line by Deesa and Pallee, or the more useful route by Neemuch. Individually we prefer the latter, because, as we have often pointed out, it is the stronger in a political and military sense; has advantages in the way of lateral communication to which the desert line can lay no claim. But rather than have no direct road we should have been glad to see the influence of the Bombay Government exerted in behalf of "the railway of the future," the line which finds favour with the Bengalees because it looks like a stride towards Kurrachee, the head of the Persian Gulf, the mirage of a Euphrates Valley Railway, and the conquest of Asia Minor. Not believing in the railway any more than in the music, of the future, we should yet have seen with pleasure the extension of the rail to Deesa and via Pallee to Nusseerabad, because the great imperial end—direct routes between the port of India and all her grand territorial divisions—would have been secured. We do not deny the value of the project which will connect Nusseerabad and Indore, but it is a big branch, not a trunk, and cannot pretend to be a substitute for direct communication.

Famine has come in to demonstrate at least the local importance of passable roads; but as the dearth extended on both sides of the hills, not one but two good main roads are required for local traffic and through communication. The extreme indignation, however, which is expressed at the absence of roads, would be more in place in the mouth of an annexationist than of a believer in Native States. Surely Rajpootana is not the only part of India without roads; but Rajpootana is a nest of Native States whose rulers will prefer rupees in the hand to roads through their limits for many long years. It is disgraceful to them not to have made reasonable highways, but the only approximation to disgrace which attaches to Europeans arises out of their refusal to build a railroad. Even were it built on the east, it would be of no use on the west of the Aravullis, and *vice versa*. The preferable plan would be to metal the path on the west, and thrust the railway through the east of the range. As we have said, rather than have no railroad, we would gladly see either accepted; but if famine is to be successfully encountered, and at the best its effects can only be mitigated, there must be a road as well as a railroad. Let the Empire make the railroad, and compel the Native States to make their territories passable. We leave it to those who, apparently, do not take account of anything superior, to load the European rulers of India with responsibility for drought and famine. They have done enough for India, even now, to disregard the unjust absurdity.

ONCE more we have the pleasure of signalizing the publication of an article from the pen of the writer who contributes the sense on the Russo-Indian Question. The welcome contribution has not been very much touched this time—only just a little here and there. To show that our contemporary continues to improve and approximates every month towards a rational state, we quote the following passages. After setting forth the earlier absurdities of Russian comments, the writer continues—

"More recently the activity of Great Britain was summed up in the Russian press in the following words:—'Peshawur has been made so strong that Mr. Grant Duff likens it to the famous Venetian Quadrilateral; Shere Ali has been gained over with money and promises; English officers are to be sent to Persia. The British Embassy in Teheran is to be placed in immediate relations with the Indian Government; and the interests of the Anglo-Indian trade with Persia and Central Asia are to be fostered as much as possible. This does not denote a policy of neutrality. Added to this, a railway will be constructed through the entire valley of the Indus, and all that engineering skill can do will be done to make Kurrachee all that can be desired. So that England's policy with regard to Central Asia not only satisfies all present demands, but also provides against the most remote contingencies.' Now, we must observe, with respect to these statements, that they rather sketch out a line of policy which, in many particulars, England ought to, and *might* adopt, than set forth one which has been adopted. As far as our own information extends, neither has it been determined that English officers shall be sent to Persia to organise and discipline the army of the Shah, nor have any arrangements been made to transfer again to the India Office the control of British relations with Persia. And—whatever is to come of the promised Peshawur Fair—little or nothing has been done as yet to foster British trade with the countries of Central Asia. These are possibilities—not facts. We think that the India Office is much more competent than the Foreign Office to manage our Persian diplomacy, and the employment of British officers with the Persian army would be no new measure, like the increase of recent Russian efforts in Central Asia, but a return to an ancient state of things, only interrupted by the Persian advance upon Herat. Both those measures may come, but they are still in the womb of time."

Here are hopeful symptoms, indeed. It is obvious that our contemporary, who desires to extend the political influence of the Indian Foreign Office, will soon withdraw his terror-striking opposition to the employment of Indian revenue for imperial purposes.

IT is announced that the section of railway from Umballah to Loodiana will be opened for traffic on the 1st October next.

A CYCLONE is reported to have passed over Akyab on Saturday, the 28th August. No particulars have as yet been received.

MAJOR-GENERAL DESAUMAREZ, who has been appointed to the command of the Pegu division, left Madras on Saturday last to take up that post.

IT is reported that cholera has broken out in the city of Peshawur, and that there "had been twenty-five deaths from it up to Monday evening, the 6th."

ON the 6th inst. the number of deaths at Umritsur from cholera was 4; on the 7th, 7. What a contrast to the recent returns, which exhibited a mortality of 120 and 130 daily!

ACCORDING to a Calcutta contemporary the opium produce of last year was much less than that of the current year. Some 27,000 maunds of opium have been collected this season.

IT appears from statements in the "Gazette of India," that the nett profits on the currency note circulation for the year 1868-69 amounted to Rs. 7,26,034. Half the expenses of the year consisted in the purchase of premises, &c.

IN a recent despatch the Secretary of State desired the Indian Government to grant a proper personal allowance, and an allowance for a requisite establishment, to Sir N. B. Chamberlain, selected to accompany His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh during his stay in this country.

THE Secretary of State is said to have approved and adopted many of the suggestions contained in Mr. A. Howell's "Note on Jails and Jail Discipline," notably the proposal to restrict transportation to criminals under sentence for life.

"THE tribes implicated in the late disturbance in Hazara were," says our Agra contemporary, "the Purcaree Syuds, the Akhazaies, and a section of the Hussunzaies. There were five villagers killed and fifteen severely wounded, of whom at least two have since died. Many cattle were also cut up or mutilated. No preparations are yet being made to chastise the tribes."

THE Rangoon papers record the death of Mr. Thomas Peachey, Accountant General of British Burmah, at sea on the 6th of August. Mr. Peachey had obtained three months' leave of absence for the benefit of his health, and had proceeded to sea with Mrs. Peachey in the barque Empress. That vessel, becoming leaky, was obliged to put back to Rangoon, and the news of Mr. Peachey's death was thus received.

A CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary, writing from Subathoo, on the 9th instant, says that "cholera is abating, and there has been no fresh case among the men. Unfortunately two of the women have taken it, and this has caused a great panic amongst them. If there should be another case they (the women and children who have hitherto remained in Subathoo) will have to move out into camp on the Durhampore road."

"THE arrangements for investing £400,000 in Government securities by the Maharajah of Putialla have," says the "Indian Daily News," "been completed by the Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej Division. The Governor-General has agreed to allow His Highness interest at one per cent. higher than that granted to other holders of securities. The Maharajah has been authorized to draw his interest from any of the nearest treasuries he thinks fit."

SOMETIME ago it was mentioned that political pensions have been granted to some of the Arab Chiefs from whom Little Aden was purchased. The "Indian Daily News" now hears that a Chief, named Sultan Fadhil Mahsin, of Lahey, has also tendered a claim to the same indulgence from Government. The Government of India discountenances his proprietary right, but—if the Bombay Government thinks it expedient and necessary—the bestowal of a small present has been allowed.

THE Maharana of Jodhpore has requested the British Government to construct a metalled road through his territory, employing British engineers at his expense. "It is gratifying," remarks the "Indian Daily News," "to learn of this liberality, as well as to hear of the public spirit he has lately displayed, in having consented to bear all the expenses for constructing that portion of the proposed railway from Agra to Ahmedpore which passes through his territories. His Highness thinks, and justly too, that such works of utility will bring civilization home to the people of his country."

POONA RACES, 1869.

FOURTH DAY,—THURSDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

THE sport to-day was unfortunately brought to a summary ending by a Deccan storm, which speedily converted the course into a quagmire. The rain, long threatening, fell very heavily for about an hour, and no more than three races could be run.

GALLOWAY PLATE.—For all Galloways. Weight for inches. 1¼ miles.

	st. lbs. oz.	
Mr. Williams' ..... b ag	Lottery ... 8 12 4	Auckland.1
H. H. Aga Khan's ... g ah	Sd. Ahmed. 8 3 8	2
Major Crosbie's ..... g ap	Electric ... 8 0 0	3
Mr. Jones' ..... g ag	Tell Loll... 8 7 0	....
The Northerners' ..... g ah	Blue Gown 8 12 4	....
Mahomed Beg's ..... c ah	Syed 8 13 2	....

Lottery won pretty easily. Time—2-59.

THE GOVERNOR'S PLATE.—Presented by Sir Seymour FitzGerald. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Winners during the meeting once to carry 5lbs. extra, twice, 7lbs., oftener, 10lbs. Horses that have run during the meeting and not a winner allowed 5lbs., twice, 10lbs., oftener, 1st.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. Field's..... b ah	Sunbeam... 8 7	Hackney..1
H. H. Aga Khan's ... g ah	Khusroo ... 9 10	Syed..... 2
Capt. Charles ns..... g ah	Nadershaw. 8 7	Livesey...3
Abdool Rayman's ... g ab	Grey Beard 8 7	Chapman.
Major Crosbie's ..... g ah	Rob Roy ... 8 9	Emaum.
Mr. Jones's ..... b ah	Antalo 8 12	Auckland.

Won easily by Sunbeam. There was a length between the first and second; half a length between second and third. Time—2-55.

JUMKHUNDIE CUP.—Value Rs. 1,000, presented by H.H. Ramchundra Rao Appa Sahib, for all maiden Arabs. Winners during the meeting once 5lbs., twice or oftener, 10lbs. extra. 1¼ mile. Weight for age.

	st. lbs.	
H. H. Aga Khan's b a c	Shere Ali... 9 0	W. Brewtey.1
Mr. Field's ..... c ac	Glencoe ... 8 4	Hackney....3
Do. ..... b ah	Aga..... 8 12	Chapman....3
H. H. Aga Khan's g ah	Sirmust ... 8 9	Syed.
Major Crosbie's ... g ah	Blue Beard 8 12	Emaum.
Mr. Lane's ..... b ah	Exile..... 9 3	Challoner.

The rain now began to fall. Sirmust made the running, and Shere Ali and Glencoe raced home.

THE G. O. ON CIVIL ENGINEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It would appear that the indignation of certain civil engineers has been considerably excited of late by the order of the Supreme Government forbidding the taking of commission from contractors, by civil engineers in Government employ. The *Times of India* of the 15th instant contains a letter from a certain "Fides" protesting very strongly against the grossness of the insult which has been offered to the profession, of which, I presume, he is a member.

I would venture to suggest to "Fides" and to all civil engineers who are in Government employ that they should look upon the order in question from the point whence I have long ago learnt to view productions of this nature, which may from time to time escape the notice of the gentlemen from whose offices these resolutions emanate, and which through some unfortunate oversight are published as orders of the Supreme Government.

Offensive notices of the nature of the order which has annoyed Mr. Fides should be treated as the Billingsgate of some miserable cad who has never been brought up as a gentleman, or who has possibly forgotten the whole of that portion of his early education. Men with even tempers can afford to let bad language from the vulgar pass unheeded; but as it is not given to all men to be thus indifferent to impertinence, even though it comes from a snob, I would suggest to "Fides" the advisability of sending to Mr. Forest, the worthy secretary of the Institution of Civil Engineers in London, a copy of the order, which Mr. Forest will, I have no doubt, kindly post in a conspicuous place within the walls of the institution for the information of the members, who will thus have an opportunity of teaching their pupils in the early days of their professional careers what is expected of them if they decide upon taking employment from the Government of India, and of giving them such wholesome advice in the selection of their future spheres of action as may preclude the possibility of their being subjected to what "Fides" considers gratuitous insult. The Government of India will probably ere long require the services of some few civil engineers in addition to those who are now fortunate enough to be enrolled on the strength of the D. P. W. staff, and no one hopes more sincerely than I do myself that England's mission may be promoted through the agency of the profession to which the order has been made to apply.

From long experience I can say without a shadow of hesitation that the great body of Royal Engineer officers with whom civil engineers in India are brought in contact, are downright good fellows, and thorough-paced gentlemen in every sense of the word. It would be odd, indeed, were it otherwise; but, for all that, it is not, and never will be, an easy matter for them to control civil engineers, except in very rare cases, in such a way as to ensure the fullest value of their work; and unless one or more civil engineers of acknowledged professional standing hold office in high places, very considerable friction must unavoidably result from the combination of the military and civil element, and orders such as the one which has excited the wrath of "Fides" and his friends will from time to time, through accident or oversight—for I can account for it in no other way—find a place in the *Government Gazette*, to the annoyance of a few, to the contempt of the majority of civil engineers, and to the confusion of the officials by whose want of care the orders or resolutions have been allowed to get into the printer's hands.

Yours, &c.,

M. I. C. E.

16th September.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 27TH AUGUST.

TELEGRAPHIC enterprise is still the order of the day here. Since my last, three new companies have been announced. First came the India, Australia and China Submarine Telegraphs (Limited), to lay a cable from Point de Galle to Penang as the first stage in a longer series. The proposed capital is £350,000 in 17,500 shares of £20 each, and the cables are to be constructed and laid by the India Rubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Works Company (popularly known as the Silvertown Company) for £325,000, the remaining £25,000 being considered sufficient for preliminary and working expenses. The directors are respectable; they are Mr. Cartwright, M.P.; Colonel Colville; Mr. W. T. Cooke, a director of the Electric and International Company; Mr. Thos. Hughes, M.P.; Sir John Simeon, M.P.; and Sir James Lacaita, the Italian banker. You may recollect that a rival Red Sea line was projected some months ago, whose coming to grief I duly chronicled in your columns; the present scheme owes its origin to the same influence, and I fear will meet the same fate. There is an opening for the enterprise undoubtedly, but such is the prestige which has been acquired by the Telegraph Construction Company, and the influential combination which works along with it, that no scheme will float readily unless backed by them. The Silvertown Company has not the same hold on public confidence, and there is a distrust entertained of the strength and durability of their manufactured cables, even though endorsed by the sanction of Sir William Thomson and Mr. Varley, whose patent this manufacture is. Mr. John Heugh had at one time a large interest in this company, but I am told he is now out of it.

Another proposal is also being ventilated to lay a cable between Rangoon, Singapore, China and Java, but the project is only as yet in embryo, and no company has been formed. It would to a certain extent conflict with the first-named concern, and the Telegraph Construction and British Indian Companies will probably start some project which will conflict with both, so that in all likelihood nothing will come of the present scheme. It has, however, served to distract public attention and to render it more difficult for the companies already in the field to get their capital subscribed. The West India and Panama

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF AUGUST 27.

About half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon the P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Rangoon, Captain E. T. Baker, arrived in harbour, bringing the English mail of 27th August. The Rangoon left Suez on the 5th instant at 11-5 A.M., arrived at Aden at 2-50 P.M. on the 10th, and sailed thence for Bombay at ten o'clock on the same evening. She brings the following passengers :—

From Southampton—Colonel and Mrs. Scott, Captain and Mrs. Waring, Capt. and Mrs. Stanton, Captain W. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Holden, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Henry Smith, and Sergeants Robertson, Chadwick, and Cromay.

From Marseilles—Major Miles, Captain and Mrs. Pulleine, Captain and Mrs. Matthews, Mr. Noble Taylor, Messrs. Keel, Tucker, Doubeny, and Elmore.

From Suez—Mr. Cursetjee.

[ENGLISH PAPERS TO AUGUST 28, BY BRINDISI ROUTE.]

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

(*Bell's Life*, August 28.)

Long before to-day's issue of *Bell's Life* can meet the eyes of its legion of readers that great anticipator—the telegraph—will have flashed the result of the glorious race of yesterday, and told the tidings of Oxford's well-won victory, and Harvard's not inglorious defeat, over half the civilised globe. A more gallant and determined contest—one honourable alike to victors and vanquished and worthy in every respect of the first meeting between the amateur oarsmen of the Old and New Worlds—it has never been our lot to chronicle, and we imagine that few of those who had the good fortune to witness the struggle from start to finish will readily forget the scene presented yesterday evening on the Thames between Putney and Mortlake.

As a spectacle alone it was a marvel; indeed, we have no hesitation in saying that the like has never been witnessed on the Thames—for though the surroundings bore a general family resemblance to the scene which the great annual eight-oared match between the two English Universities has made familiar to all lovers of aquatic sports, everything in connection with the memorable match of yesterday was on such a colossal scale as to render it impossible to draw any comparison between the two. To describe the externals of this eventful contest is, however, foreign to our present purpose, inasmuch as the task is altogether incompatible with the limited time at our disposal, and the exigencies of the "composing room;" so, under the circumstances, we shall offer no apology to our readers for plunging incontinently *in medias res*, and proceeding without further preface to our record of the race itself.

A bright August morning, with a burning sun and scarcely a breath of wind, ushered in the eventful day, but towards afternoon a light air sprang up from the north east, which, though scarcely sufficient to crisp the surface of the tideway, nevertheless had the effect of rendering the temperature somewhat more endurable. The start had been fixed provisionally, and subject to the state of the tide, for five p.m., and within a few minutes of the appointed hour the Oxford men got afloat at the hard of the Leander Boathouse, and paddled leisurely down towards the starting-place, amid a burst of cheering from the spectators. The Harvard crew followed suit about six minutes later, and were equally well received; indeed, it seemed to us that the enthusiasm of the British public preponderated somewhat in their favour, more particularly when it became known that they had won the toss for choice of stations. Both crews lost no time in taking up their allotted positions at the stern of a couple of skiffs which were moored in a line with the pier, about five-and-twenty yards apart, but somewhat further towards the centre of the stream than usual, the Harvard crew of course selecting the Middlesex side, where they had a considerably better tide than their opponents.

The following are the names and weights of the two crews :—

OXFORD.	st	lb	HARVARD.	st	lb
1. F. Willan (Exeter)	11	10	1. J. S. Fay	11	7
2. A.C. Yarborough (Line)	12	1	2. F. O. Lyman	11	2
3. J.C. Time (University)	13	7	3. W.H. Simmonds	12	4
4. S.D. Darbishire (Balliol)	11	7	4. A. S. Lorings (Balliol)	11	7
Hall (Corpus) (cox)	7	4	A. Burnham (cox)	7	6

For some reason or other the Harvard men have declined to supply an official return of their latest weights, but we had the above on excellent authority, and believe they will be found to be pretty nearly correct. The betting had fluctuated considerably during the few days immediately preceding the race, the odds ranging between 5 to 4 and 5 to 2 on Oxford, but yesterday morning the latter price was currently offered, and 2 to 1 and 9 to 4 were readily obtainable up to the moment of the start. In accordance with the excellent arrangements of the Thames Conservancy, which were admirably carried out under the immediate supervision of Mr. Lord of whose energy and firmness we cannot speak in too high terms of praise, two steamboats only were permitted to accompany the match, one carrying the officials, and the other devoted exclusively to the press, the latter having on board about fifty representatives of the leading English and American journals. Mr. Tom Hughes, M.P., officiated as referee, and Mr. Chitty and F. S. Gulston as umpires for Oxford and Harvard respectively, the above somewhat obsolete arrangement having been made, we understand, in compliance with the expressed wish of the American gentlemen. Mr. Blakie (the hon. sec of the Harvard Boat Club) acted as starter from the deck of the umpire's steamboat (Citizen T), and as soon as the crews had taken up their positions for

THE START,

dimissed them on level terms at 5:14:10 precisely. Both caught the water at the same moment, but the Harvard men were the quicker of the two in settling down to their work, and dashing away with lightning-like rapidity showed almost immediately with a perceptible lead. Foot by foot they improved their advantage up to Simmonds's, where the Harvard boat was fully half a length in front, their stroke being nearly on a level with No. 1 of the Oxford crew, who, however, were rowing a considerably slower stroke than their opponents, not exceeding 39 a minute, while the others ranged up to 44. As might be expected, this great disparity speedily told a tale, the Harvard men going away from the Dark Blues hand over hand with such amazing rapidity that they were within a foot of being clear as early as Bishop's Creek. At this stage of the race both boats were right in the centre of the stream, the Harvard coxswain gradually bearing a trifle out towards Oxford, whose coxswain gave way a little, apparently under the apprehension of a foul. The same relative positions were maintained up to the point where the Harvard crew quickening up to 45 strokes to the minute drew themselves clear, and for a moment there was a palpable gap between the two boats, but a bit of faulty steering on the part of their coxswain lost them this advantage, and the next instant the nose of the Oxford boat slightly overlapped the leader's stern. They rowed in this position up to the Crab Tree, which was reached in 5min. 15sec. from the start, but here another fine burst on the part of the Americans again brought them clear, and by the time they were well across the water the stern of the leading boat was fully half a length in advance of the stem of Oxford. At this critical moment the Harvard coxswain was guilty of a fatal act of indecision. For a moment he turned the nose of his boat over towards the Surrey shore, as though with the object of taking the Oxford's water, which to all appearance might have been effected without much danger, but either he misjudged his distance or his nerve failed him at the critical point, as the next instant he put the rudder on hard in the contrary direction, and came out wide, the Oxford coxswain very wisely holding on his course, and refusing to give way the fraction of a foot. This momentary hesitation materially altered the complexion of the race, as before the Harvard coxswain could get his boat straight the "clear half length" was lost for ever, and just above the Soap Works the Oxford crew, with slightly quickened strokes, once more came up with the leaders, and overlapped them a foot or two. At this moment the difference between the styles of the two crews was particularly noticeable, the long, machine-like Oxford drag, and faultless form and swing, exhibiting a marked contrast to the flurried rush forward and short, scratchy arm-work of their opponents, whose tremendous efforts to force the pace during the early part of the struggle was now beginning to tell the inevitable tale. Inch by inch the Oxford veterans crept up, but it was only by inches, for the Americans disputed every foot of water with most dogged determination, and though falling palpably "ragged," more particularly on the stroke side, every moment, never slackened their killing stroke for an instant. Hammersmith Bridge was reached in 8min. 45sec. from the start, Harvard leading, as nearly as we could judge, by about four-fifths of their own length; but here their coxswain again took them out somewhat wide, and by the time both boats were well through the bridge there was scarcely more than half a length between them. Off the Doves, however, the Americans, by a desperate spurt, momentarily improved their position, but the effort speedily died away, and they gradually "came back" to Oxford, whose long, telling stroke seemed fairly to break the hearts of their opponents. Still they struggled on with most unflinching pluck, and held their lead gallantly to the bottom of Chiswick Eyot; but here it was palpable that the day was against them, as Oxford, without the slightest perceptible quickening of their stroke, came up hand over hand, and for the first time in the whole of this eventful race drew themselves level. All was now over. Half way up the Eyot Oxford were well ahead, and going right away as though the others were standing still, drew themselves clear, apparently without the slightest effort, at the top of the island, taking the Americans' water about 50 yards higher up. From this point the race calls for no detailed description, as the Harvard men were now palpably "all to pieces," while the others were to all appearances going better than when they started, and increasing the gap between the two boats with every stroke. At the Bathing Place Oxford led by two clear lengths, going well in front of the Americans, and giving them the full benefit of their backwash, the Harvard coxswain, for some inscrutable reason, keeping right in the wake of their leaders, and following them wherever they went. Passing under Barnes Railway Bridge (time, 18min. 20sec.) the Oxford boat led by fully three lengths, rowing easily within themselves, the Harvard men being by this time hopelessly beaten, and their coxswain in vain essaying to restore their failing energies by the novel expedient—novel at least on this side of the Atlantic—of splashing them liberally with cold water. Between the bridge and the winning-post Oxford added another length to their lead, and after a narrow escape of being fouled by an idiot in a gig, who coolly rowed right across them came in first by three clear lengths, having covered the whole distance in 22min. 17sec.

The brief time at our disposal will necessarily preclude any lengthy comments on this eventful contest.

A more magnificent race for the first two miles it has never been our lot to witness, and we scarcely know to which side we ought to award the higher praise—to the winners for their splendid exhibition of form, style, and patient endurance, or to the losers for the indomitable pluck and unwavering resolution they displayed throughout the whole of this trying struggle. That the best crew won, and won fairly on its merits, we think there can be no two opinions, and it is equally certain that the victory was a triumph of good form and good style over superior physical strength less scientifically applied. From the first, as our readers are well aware, we never anticipated any different result, but, at the same time, we must candidly confess that the really good fight the Harvard men made of it took us completely by surprise. It was truly a magnificent race, and though beaten, the losers have assuredly lost no laurels in the contest; on the contrary, they will have the satisfaction of feeling that their opponents found them "foemen worthy of their steel," and that they themselves have measured oars not ingloriously against one of the finest amateur crews that has been seen on the Thames for many a long year.

We cannot conclude our report without expressing our acknowledgment of Mr. Lord's excellent arrangements for keeping order on the river during the race, of which Mr. Eyres, the captain of the Press steamboat, gave to those on board a capital view throughout.

The members of the London Rowing Club will entertain the Harvard crew at dinner on Monday next, at the Crystal Palace. Mr. James Layton, the president of the club, will take the chair, and we understand that the speech of the evening will devolve on Mr. Charles Dickens, who will be the guest of the L.R.C. on the occasion. The Oxford crew leave town to-day.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

(*Spectator*, Aug. 28)

HOW THE AMERICAN ROWERS TRAINED.

It is reported in every direction that the Harvard crew trained on milk vegetables, and fruit, and great surprise is expressed that they should have been so nearly successful. Their victory certainly would have been a triumph for the tectotalers and the vegetarians, but, after all, we see little ground for amazement. Half mankind swallows neither alcohol nor meat. A Turkish hamal would take an English porter and his load on his shoulders and walk away comfortably, and he never drinks anything stronger than coffee, while a Highland keeper, bred up on milk and oatmeal, will walk most other men down. Meat is good and alcohol is good, but there is little in meat that does not exist in milk, and alcohol is only good as a whip, enabling the taker to crowd twenty minutes' work into ten. We leave the *Lancet* to decide the point, but we see no real reason why a bread-eater should not do all the work of a flesh eater and suffer less. The real point is, with the vegetarian, as with the teetotaler, whether he gains enough to repay him for giving up a justifiable pleasure, in a world which has so few justifiable pleasures to offer.

A DULL WEEK.

Harvard has been lucky in her week for there probably never was one in which Englishmen had so little to talk about. Nothing has occurred anywhere worth recording for politicians; statesmen are travelling, or climbing, or bathing like other people: Napoleon is sick, though not ill, and inclined to a very easy chair; the Americans, like ourselves, are speculating about the boat-race; the clergy are watching the harvest—Canon Boyd excepted, who has been proving the depth of his charity by opposing the loan of his pulpit to Mr. Liddon—the City would be sleepy but for an irritable cawing to vote a testimonial to the managers of the Albert as "most successful financiers;" and the men of science, who are talking away at Exeter as if it were not too hot to think, seem to have unusually little to say, and to be very much bored at having to say it. At least, it is only on this theory that we can account for a scientific Association putting up with Mr. Daw's buffoonery, and with the silliness of the Archdeacon who quoted the creation of the angel who guarded the gate of Eden as proof of the Mosaic account of the creation of man. They are, however, excusable. Exeter is a good deal south of London, and even in London it is much too hot to hiss.

THE PROPOSED RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ALBERT.

The liquidators of the Albert Assurance Office have published their proposal for reconstruction. The English creditors appear disposed to reject the astounding proposition made to them. They are asked, in fact, to condone everything, to sacrifice half their annuities and a quarter of their policies, and form a new company to insure each other, while one-fifth of their profits are to be paid away to the *Shareholders of the Albert*,—that is, to the very men whose mismanagement has produced the trouble. The creditors say they can find no trace of authority for the payments by which fusions were arranged, in which case they will have right of action against the Directors, and in any case, a Court must decide on the extent of the shareholders' liability. We trust the Anglo-Indians, who have money and spirit, will reject all proposals, refuse all payments, bring all parties into Court, and form, in unison with the local Government, an office of their own.

PRUSSIA.

The *Times* hints we believe correctly, that a silent struggle is going on in the Prussian Cabinet. Count von Bismarck is weary of some of his colleagues, particularly of the Minister of the Interior, a man of the old repressive school, and of the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, a bigoted man of the slightly mystical orthodoxy so popular in the late reign, and demands their removal. The King supports them strongly, but the King wants more money for his army, and cannot get it without a vote, which vote the Liberals refuse unless the obnoxious Ministers are removed, and themselves allowed to vote the new taxes for terminable periods. The King, who can scarcely fight Parliament alone, can certainly not fight it and his Premier together and would probably yield without a contest, but that he at heart dislikes Count von Bismarck's ascendancy, and is annoyed to hear the credit of *his* victories ascribed to a servant. In this position of affairs the voice of the Crown Prince would probably turn the scale; but the Crown Prince, though favourable to the Parliamentary majority, dislikes and distrusts the Premier. The result, therefore, will probably depend upon the balance in the Treasury which the King can expend in an *ad interim* enlargement of the Army.

SIR B. FREERE AT THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Sir Bartle Frere, in a paper on "Geography" read before the British Association on Saturday, made a suggestion which, so far as we can remember, is new, and will have results. People have discussed the prudence of making a road from India to Western China too much as a matter of finance. He thinks that if made a portion of the overflowing population of China would instantly pour into Assam and Pegu, where we have vast territories wanting only population. That is true, for it has happened in Siam, and such an immigration would enormously increase both our revenue and our security. Regiments of Chinese Sepoys would just counterbalance regiments of Hindostanees. But has Sir Bartle considered what, when we have filled up these great valleys, is to become of the yearly increasing number of Bengalees? They are multiplying till half our social difficulties arise from the competition for farms, and the only outlet for them is the region the Chinese are to take. They can press westward, to be sure, into the jungle, but they will very soon fill that up.

EXPENSES OF THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the excess of cost in prosecuting the war with Abyssinia over the estimate submitted to Parliament, as stated a fortnight ago, are not yet in a condition to report; they therefore agreed to lay the evidence already taken before the House, with a recommendation that the committee be reappointed in the next session of Parliament. That evidence having been printed has been issued to-day. Appended to it are the documents produced during the examination. Among the more important is a minute by the Governor of Bombay, dated the 19th April last, made in consequence of what passed in the House of Commons with reference to the expenditure for the Abyssinian expedition. The tendency of the remarks made is to charge the Government of Bombay with inaccuracy, delay, and extravagance. Referring to the charge of having incurred an expenditure "monstrously" differing from the estimates, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald observes :—

"At no time have I ventured to give any estimate of the probable cost. We were called on to make provision for 40,000 men and 30,000 animals, and it was necessary that this should be done at once, and without the least delay, to ensure the early departure of the expedition. A sudden call of this magnitude deranged the prices in a way to defy calculation, so that we were driven to have recourse to the most distant markets. Further, from the complete ignorance that existed as to the country whither the force was sent, everything had to be provided, not only food for the troops and followers, but hay for the animals, and even firewood for the men. Even at home, where there is nothing that cannot be procured from manufacturers accustomed to supply the ordinary demands of the market, our task would not have been an easy one. But here articles had to be provided, the manufacture of which was unusual, and almost unknown. For instance, when the preparations for the expedition were commenced, there were but 13 spare water-tanks in the dockyard. We had to provide, and did provide, in an incredibly short space of time a sufficient number to carry more than four millions of gallons of water, though I was told at first by the contractors that so unusual was the manufacture, that no contract could be taken for the supply of more than 40, or at the utmost 50, per week. From our ignorance of the country, no one could say whether the expedition would last two months or two years, and under such circumstances no one in the House, or out of it, could at that time have understood that any "estimate," properly speaking, could pretend to be or was put forward as a calculation upon sufficient and reliable data."

As regards the charge of delay in rendering an account, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald say :—

"The expenditure had been made, it may almost be said, at every port east of Suez, Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Madras, Aden, Bushire, Muscat, and a dozen places in the Red Sea, and made too under different authorities acting independently. The number of vouchers already examined exceeds 25,000, and the net charges actually audited and reported to the Imperial Government amounted to £6,618,000. These have been regularly sent home, month by month, as fast as the audit was completed. These figures, I think, not only disprove any charge of delay, but I believe I may challenge the production of any instance of a similar expenditure being so quickly and completely rendered. The inquiry made by Sir Stafford Northcote on the 1st of December was received and referred to the Accountant-General and Controller of Military Accounts on the 3rd, and an answer sent on the 9th. The amount was then stated at 5½ millions. Within a week supplementary accounts of expenditure at Calcutta and the Punjab, and of transport expenditure in Abyssinia, not before rendered, came to hand, and necessitated the revised estimate of seven millions. Strong remarks have been made as to this altered estimate, but the only observation that I think can be justly made is how difficult the task of rendering such an account must be, and how great the risk of error in calling for such an estimate in this hurried manner when the Accountant General and the Controller of Military Accounts, acting on the best information at their disposal, and the auditor specially deputed by the Treasury from home, who had devoted himself for months to the work, were forced by fresh charges from distant quarters coming to light, to revise their calculations within the short period of a week, to the extent of upwards of a million. A similar telegraphic inquiry was made by the Duke of Argyll on the 1st of March, and answered on the 9th, but it was unable to give any other reply than that the expenditure might be taken at seven millions. It is hoped and believed that the amount will be under 6½ millions, when the full credits to the account of the Home Government are ascertained, and the accounts are closed. But the difficulty of dealing with the case may be understood from the fact that since I began this memorandum to-day, I have received by the mail from the Secretary of State, in the terms of his despatch, 'for examination and adjustment the whole of the accounts received from Captain Willoughby, the principal transport officer in Egypt, in connection with the Abyssinian expedition.' The total amounts to £683,000, and I cannot say, without reference, how much, if any, of this amount is included in our expenditure, or the statement given of the charges at home, though I think it most probable that the greater part is included in the expenditure of Major Stansfield, already rendered. But a charge of delay in rendering an account of expenditure seems scarcely well-founded when I only to-day receive, to use the words of the despatch, 'for examination and adjustment,' a statement of expenditure approaching three-quarters of a million sterling."

Replying to the charge of "extravagance" and "recklessness" in the expenditure, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald observes :—

"The largest item of expenditure in Bombay was for marine transport. As regards this, a reference to the papers sent home, headed 'List of ships chartered for and employed in connection with the Abyssinian Expedition,' will show the very low rate at which, for some months, our vessels were taken up. It will be seen that the rate was more than 30 per cent. below that given at Calcutta, and it will be also seen from the Blue Book that I made a representation at Calcutta on the subject. I did not permit higher rates to be given until the supply of available shipping had been so far diminished that owners could get higher rates for ordinary freights in the open market. As regards commissariat supplies and stores, they were taken at the lowest tendered rate, except when we could avail ourselves of the contracts already existing for the ordinary supply of the army, which having been made without reference to any unusual demand, were of course often more favourable to the Government than any that could be obtained after the pressure of the expedition was felt. Whenever tenders were made, if I found the rates in Bombay rising beyond what appeared reasonable, or we had reason to believe that they were enhanced by combination immediate recourse was had to distant markets, by telegraph, and thus some control and check was kept on the contractors here. As regards quantities, we were of course guided by the calculations of the probable needs by heads of departments. Nothing certainly was spared to make the organisation and supply of the expedition perfect; but I can appeal to everyone concerned if the effort to prevent all useless expenditure was for one moment relaxed. Of course I can only speak for expenditure directly made on the authority of this Government. A very large expenditure in Abyssinia was inevitable, and I have no reason to think it was not properly incurred. The expenditure also at Calcutta seems relatively large, but I believe it was more than justified by the admirable form in which the Bengal troops took the field. There are other unavoidable circumstances which have greatly swelled the cost, such as the detention, owing to the season of the year, and the prevailing winds, of such an immense number of sailing transports in Annesley Bay; the employment of so many large steamers there for condensing water; and the delay in discharging vessels on their return to Bombay, owing to the difficulty of unloading them in the open harbour during the monsoon. Another source of increased expenditure was the vast amount of stores and provisions that in order to secure the early withdrawal of the force, had to be destroyed or abandoned in Abyssinia. Another was the comparatively trifling amount brought to credit of the Home Government by resale of stores, &c., returned. The quantity brought back was very considerable. The value of them, thus suddenly brought on a market already supplied, and at an unfavourable time of year, was next to nothing. The unloading of the returned ships during the monsoon was tedious and costly; the cost of the vessels detained while they were unloaded was enormous; and I doubt whether, if an exact account could be taken, the sum realised by the returned stores in many instances repaid the cost of bringing them back and landing them. As I reported at the time, they brought back, and which was never discharged at Zoulla, did not pay the mere cost of landing it at Bombay; and, as I found the demurrage of the vessels amounted to many hundred pounds a day, I ordered the hay to be given away or thrown overboard. Remembering that I despatched four months' provisions for the whole strength of men and animals at the end of March, none of which scarcely could have come forward for use, the enormous loss may easily be conceived. But, on the other hand, it was impossible for me to delay sending these supplies, so that if required they might be sent above the highlands before the rains. If I had delayed, and the war had been protracted into another campaign, the consequences might have been fatal, and I should justly have been held responsible for any disaster or disgrace that might have ensued."—*Globe*, August 27.

MURDER OF MISS TINNE IN AFRICA.

We have just heard with deep regret of the death of the indefatigable African explorer Miss Tinné. This young lady, on her way from Murzuk to Ghat on the Abergoush-road, lat. 20°, long. 13°, fell a victim to the treachery of some camel drivers, and two of her attendants, European sailors, fell at the same time. Already some members of Miss Tinné's family have started from Malta to Tripoli to visit the scene of this terrible disaster. Miss Tinné was hardly thirty years of age.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Constantinople, August 26.—The Khedive concludes his explanatory and justificatory reply to the Sultan by expressing the hope that the frank explanation given will remove from the mind of the Sultan the unfavourable impression produced by unjust accusations. He declares his fidelity and devotion to be unaltered. Feeling strong in those appeals to the kindness and generosity of his Majesty, he proposes to come and lay his homage at the foot of his Majesty's throne as soon as the completion of some important affairs will permit.

The *Levant Herald* of to-day states that the Porte's reply to the Khedive has been prepared, and will probably be forwarded to his Highness next Saturday.

THE SECRET OF LADY BYRON'S LIFE.

The new number of *Macmillan's Magazine* contains an article of deep and painful interest, in which Mrs. Beecher Stowe undertakes to explain the mystery of Lady Byron's married life and the cause of her final and absolute separation from her husband. As is well known, Lady Byron refused to make any specific public statement on the subject during her life, or, indeed, any public statement whatever, beyond that wrung from her in defence rather of her parents than of herself by the harsh and ungenerous perversions of Moore's biography. In her brief letter to Moore she said simply that her father and mother had nothing whatever to do with her departure from her husband's roof; that she left him by his own express desire, conveyed in writing, and under the impression that he was insane; that his sanity being attested on evidence she could not doubt, she felt that his conduct rendered it impossible for her to return to him. Indeed, all that she told her family, when imparted to Sir Samuel Romilly and Dr. Lushington, led her legal advisers to the conclusion that Lord Byron's errors might be condoned and a reconciliation effected. It was only when, upon Lord Byron's refusal to agree to a separation, Lady Byron herself went to Dr. Lushington, and told him the whole story without reserve, that he assented to her view that "duty to God and man" alike demanded a separation, and declared it to be impossible for him, either professionally or otherwise, to take any part in again bringing together wife and husband after what had taken place. Lord Byron, for reasons which have been variously construed, was equally vague. While confessing in general terms transgressions on his own part, he endeavoured, at first by innuendo and afterwards more openly, to ascribe his ruin to the "cold treason of the heart," the harsh "fixed rules and principles" of his "moral Clytemnestra." He died with an inarticulate message to his wife upon his lips.

In 1856 a cheap edition of Byron's works was in preparation. It was to be accompanied by a biography of the poet, giving the story of his domestic life in the version of his friends. This was brought under Lady Byron's notice, and she was urged by some of her friends to consider "whether she had not a responsibility to society for the truth, and whether she did right to allow these writings to gain influence over the popular mind by giving a silent consent to what she knew to be utter falsehoods." In her perplexity and embarrassment, Lady Byron bethought her of taking counsel with Mrs. Beecher Stow, who was then on her second visit to England, and with whom she had previously formed an intimate acquaintance. It was her desire, we are told, to recount the whole history to a person of another country and entirely out of the whole sphere of personal and local feelings, which might be supposed to influence those in the country and station in life where the events really happened, in order that she might be assisted in determining whether it was her duty to declare the full and absolute truth, at whatever expense to her own feelings. "The interview had almost the solemnity of death-bed avowal." Lady Byron recounted the miserable experiences of her married life, her husband's alternate moods of gentleness and fury, and then the terrible hour of revelation—"an hour when, in a manner which left no kind of room for doubt, she saw the full depth of the abyss of infamy which her marriage was expected to cover, and understood that she was expected to be the cloak and the accomplice of this infamy." Previous to his marriage he had fallen "into the depths of a secret, adulterous intrigue with a blood relation, so near in consanguinity that discovery must have been utter ruin and expulsion from civilized society." Even when Lady Byron knew all she would neither leave nor betray him. Hence two years of passionate convulsive struggle, in which sometimes the good angel seemed for a moment to gain ground, and then the evil one returned with seven-fold vehemence. The wretchedness of this period was attended with perpetual pecuniary troubles. Ten executions for debt were levied in the house, and each time settled by the wife's fortune. Lord Byron argued his case with himself and her, with all the sophistries of his powerful mind; repudiating Christianity as authority, and asserting the right of every human being to follow out what he called the "impulses of nature." Her answer to his corrupting theories of marriage as a friendly alliance to cover licence on both sides, was simply, "I am too truly your friend for this." Thus rose in his breast impatience of his wife's just restraint, hatred of her as conscience. The unmanly brutality with which he treated her just before the birth of her child, and afterwards, telling her, for instance, suddenly of her mother's death—a falsehood invented on the moment—and finally, ordering her departure as soon as she was fit to quit the house, seemed to justify suspicions of his sanity.

'For a long time before this she had seen little of him. On the day of her departure she passed by the door of his room and stopped to caress his favourite spaniel which was lying there; and she confessed to a friend the weakness of feeling, a willingness even to be something as humble as that poor little creature, might she only be allowed to remain and watch over him. She went into the room where he and the partner of his sins were sitting together, and said, "Byron I come to say good-by," offering at the same time her hand.

Lord Byron put his hands behind him, retreated to the mantelpiece, and, looking round on the three that stood there, with a sarcastic smile, said, "when shall we three meet again?"

Lady Byron answered: "In heaven, I trust." And those were her last words to him on earth.

Yet to the last the good woman was full of faith and love. She tended fondly not only her own Ada, but the offspring of this hideous intrigue. Even the partner of her husband's guilt afterwards experienced her gracious and loving influences, and from a death-bed looked to her for help and consolation. In Byron himself she had unshaken faith through all. "How could you love him?" some one asked. "My dear," she said, "there was the angel in him." One day she was sure the angel would conquer. She made allowance for his defects of constitution and training, and specially for his gloomy Calvinistic proclivities, and had no doubt of his repentance and redemption.

Such is the story which Lady Byron confided to Mrs. Stowe, and which the latter now feels bound to publish in answer to calumnies lately revived and multiplied. That we have here the reason which caused Lady Byron to refuse all communication with her husband cannot be doubted, but how far her belief in the story was justified by facts or was a mere hallucination we are as far from knowing as ever. Dr. Lushington, perhaps, knows more, and some day may choose to tell it.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, August 27.)

The Queen is at Balmoral, with Lord Granville in attendance, and the Prince of Wales has arrived at Abergeldie. The Premier remains at Walmer.

Prince Arthur has arrived in Canada.

The French Empress and the Prince Imperial are gone to Corsica. Contradictory rumours have prevailed as to the Emperor's health.

The Carlist movement in Spain is said to be at an end.

A committee has been appointed to communicate with the various colonial governments in reference to the present state of relations between the mother country and her colonies. This is the consequence of Lord Granville's New Zealand despatch.

Mr. Cecil Smith has been appointed a member of the Executive Council of Hong Kong.

Commissions are sitting at Norwich, Beverley, and Bridgewater to inquire into charges of bribery and corruption.

The Bishop of Winchester has resigned the see. The Bishop of Bath and Wells is seriously ill.

Sir G. T. Sinclair has been returned for Caithness by a majority of 72 over Mr. Traill.

The new president of the British Association is Professor Huxley, and the next meeting will be held at Liverpool. The meeting at Exeter was a failure financially.

General Lebœuf is the French Minister of War in place of the late Marshal Niel.

The Rev. Charles Kingsley has been appointed Canon of Chester.

The Great Ebor race at York was won by Captain Gray's Fortunio, and the Great Yorkshire Stakes by Mr. Savile's Ryshworth.

Intense interest prevails as to the issue of the Oxford-Havard race. Oxford is slightly the favourite in the betting.

The iron-clad squadron has proceeded to sea under the command of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

The arrangements are nearly completed for the interchange of overland money orders between England and India.

The Portuguese Chambers have been closed. The King said that every effort was being made to restore the national credit.

The great annual Cattle Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland has been successfully held at Tralee.

Direct trains now run weekly between Mont Cenis and Brindisi, so as to enable Indian passengers to catch the Brindisi and Alexandria steamers.

The reorganisation of the Irish Church is not making much progress. The introduction of the lay element into the synods seems to be the chief difficulty.

The excitement caused by the failure of the Albert Life Assurance Office is increasing. A scheme of resuscitation has been put forward by the provisional liquidators.

Some additional failures have occurred in the carpet trade at Kidderminster. One has occurred for nearly £100,000 at Leeds, principally through Stock Exchange speculations in Great Eastern shares.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week :—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: General J. S. Fraser, Madras Infantry—General George Moore, Bombay Infantry—Captain R. Grange, Bengal Retired List.

Miscellaneous: Captain Samuel T. Dickens—The Hon. and Rev. T. Coventry—Commander Thomas Hodgskin—Sir William Henry Roger Palmer.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT POONA.

The entertainments which, under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, have recently been given at Wanowrie by the officers and ladies of the 59th Regiment, should not be passed by without a few words of hearty commendation. The performances have been given in the school-room belonging to the regiment, and have been very largely attended. The scenery is, we understand, mainly the work of the ladies of the regiment; the stage properties, ornamentation, &c., being the joint production of various men of the 59th. The whole is very creditable, both in an artistic and theatrical point of view. The performances last Wednesday began with Mr. H. J. Byron's well-known burlesque of "The Maid and the Magpie," the principal characters being personated by Lieutenants Brace, Gunter, and Wilson, Captains Cumin and Griffith, Paymaster Creagh, "Mrs. Brown," and "Mrs. Robinson." The combined dramatic talents of these ladies and gentlemen kept the house in continued roars of laughter; the outrageous puns and grotesque absurdities for which Mr. Byron is so famous were made the most of, and lost nothing of their force and pungency on this occasion. The impersonation of the characters respectively of Dame Lucia and Ninette was especially effective; the only apparent difficulty under which Mesdames Brown and Robinson laboured being to keep a serious countenance. Mr. Bruce, as Isaac, the old Jew pedlar, was also most successful: nothing could exceed the comicality of his acting, or the boisterous laughter which it elicited. The farce of "Ici on parle Français" concluded the evening's entertainment. In this piece Lieuts. Bruce and Jones, Captain French, and Mesdames Robinson, Brown, and Smith, and Miss Lucinda were engaged, and from beginning to end the performance was greeted with bursts of laughter and applause. The style in which these entertainments are got up reflect great credit on Lieutenant Wilson and his co-adjutors; and when we remember the good and kindly feeling which such pastime is calculated to promote between the officers and men of a regiment, whilst engaged in the monotonous duties of military life abroad in times of peace, we cannot too highly praise and encourage such efforts as these. What with its horse-racing, boating, amateur dramatic performances, Christy's minstrels, penny readings, &c., certainly Poona is to be congratulated.

AN ENVOY FROM YARKUND.

Information has just been received of the despatch to India of a man named Mahomed Ali Akhoon by the Dad Khwah, or Governor of the Province of Yarkund, who has been instructed in the first instance to pay his respects to Mr. Shaw, the gentleman who only this year returned from eastern Turkistan. The ostensible object of his visit is to purchase arms, but the Dad Khwah undoubtedly expects that his envoy will be treated as liberally by our Government as were Messrs. Shaw and Hayward by his, and we trust such an excellent opportunity as is now afforded of showing how sincerely and heartily we wish to open out commercial relations with the Khooshbegee may not be allowed to pass away.

The Punjab Government has always exhibited such a desire to do all in its power to facilitate intercourse with those beyond our border, and Sir Donald McLeod has personally, we believe, interested himself so frequently in the efforts made by his subordinates in the same direction, that it is not too much to hope that this envoy—for such he in reality is—will be treated with every liberality, and be considered with his retinue the guests of the State while in Hindustan.

Mahomed Ali Akhoon comes by the Leh and Kooloo route, and will proceed to Simla where he may probably solicit an audience with the Viceroy.—*Pioneer*.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 17th, 11-55 A.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Semovah; and Persian line interrupted to Tehran. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 9th September, via Russia 11th September.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 16th to 8 P.M. of the 17th September is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	6 45	6 15
,, Calcutta	7 30	7 0
,, Madras	7 50	6 40

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered message in the Bombay Signal Office—For Abdool Rurzackire, Barcoli, from Calcutt.

THE CROPS IN THE PUNJAB.

We are glad to learn that the harvest in the Punjab is now considered safe. On the 8th September Mr. Lepel Griffin, Secretary to the Famine Relief Committee at Lahore, writes as follows :—

"The prospects of the Punjab have altered very materially for the better since the publication of the memorandum of the 1st of September. The crops were then in many districts drying up from the continued drought, and an immediate fall of rain was necessary to save a portion of the Punjab from famine. The rain so urgently needed has at last fallen, and on Saturday, the 4th, and Sunday, the 5th of September, seems to have been very general in the Punjab from the Sutlej to the Jhelum, or even the Indus. Telegrams, private and other letters, have been received from many districts, and all are to the effect that the rain has been of the utmost benefit and has saved the khureef harvest, which in some districts will be much below the average, irretrievable harm having been already done by the drought, but in others will be average or above the average. Nevertheless the circular of the Central Committee, published on the 1st of September, and asking for subscriptions for the relief of distress, as much as ever deserves attention. The low rates of labour and the high prices of food have created an immense amount of distress upon which a fall of rain can have no effect for a considerable time. Prices will eventually fall, but while they continue as at present at famine height, there must be a large number of the population on the verge of starvation, never able to obtain a full meal, and in whose behalf the appeal of the committee should meet with a generous response from the public."

BOMBAY.

Torturing a Horse.—Yesterday, before Mr. Connon, one T. Scoffer was charged, at the instance of Mr. Moffatt, Inspector of Police, with torturing his horse, and was fined one rupee.

The s.s. General Outram, Captain Teasdale, arrived yesterday from Mandvee with the following passengers :—Captain Grant, Lieutenant Gordon, and Mr. Jackson.

False Pretences.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday sentenced one Rama Balloo to six months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of obtaining by false pretences Rs. 50 from Baloo Govind and nine others.

Alimony.—At the Fort Police Court on Wednesday last one James Edward McDougal was charged before the Chief Magistrate, with not supporting Maria McDougal, his wife. The Magistrate ordered the defendant to pay twenty rupees a month to the complainant.

Small Cause Court.—At the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Mr. Spencer, Dhun

MR. MOROBA CANNOBA AS AN "EXPERT."

In the Criminal Sessions on Thursday, before Sir Charles Sargent and a common jury, Doola Huckma was charged with forgery and cheating, and Ooma Dulla with the same offence, and also with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding before Mr. Moroba Cannoba, in the Small Cause Court.

Mr. Macpherson appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. McCulloch for the defence.

The circumstances of the case were that Ooma Dulla brought a suit against Mowjee Madhowjee in the Small Cause Court in April last for the recovery of money on a Marwarree writing. The case was heard by Mr. Moroba Cannoba. A defence was raised that the document was a forgery, and being of opinion that it had been tampered with, Mr. Moroba non-suited the plaintiff and fined him Rs. 50, and recommended the defendant to institute criminal proceedings against the plaintiff, and volunteered to give evidence in any proceedings. In two similar suits, before Mr. O'Leary and Mr. Spencer, the same defence had been raised but not sustained, and the full Court of the Small Cause Court Judges remitted the fine imposed on the plaintiff by Mr. Moroba and ordered the defendant to pay Rs. 200, the amount he admitted with interest at 2 per cent. The evidence submitted to the jury was that of the prosecutor and a man who was under pecuniary obligation to him. They held that the document had been tampered with in so far as the figures in one place denoting the interest had been altered from 2 to 12½ per cent. per mensem and the signature of an attesting witness had been added For the defence it was held that the document had not been altered,—as was shown from the fact that the writing for 12½ in one place was admitted not to have been tampered with—and that no reliance could be placed on the evidence of the two witnesses for the prosecution. The chief feature in the case was the document and

Mr. Moroba Cannoba was examined with regard to that. He deposed—In April last I was fourth judge of the Small Cause Court. I have looked at my notes of case 5421, and recollect the first prisoner as the plaintiff. The prosecutor in this case was the defendant and the case was on a promissory note. The first prisoner was examined for the plaintiff. He spoke in the Marwarree language. I understand it perfectly,—oh, in fact, when natives are before me I very seldom use the interpreter for the evidence. The first prisoner said the note was written by himself, that the rate of interest was there put in at 12½ per cent. per mensem, and that the name of the attesting witness was signed when it was executed; that the rate of interest remained the same as when he saw it; that he had made no correction or alteration since the note was executed; that when he wrote the line in which the rate of interest occurred the attesting witness was present and that he signed it at the time. The name of the witness was Motee Hooka. The defence was that the rate of interest was 2 and not 12½ per cent. I examined this note myself most carefully with a magnifying glass. I particularly directed my attention to the figures denoting the rate of interest.

Mr. Macpherson—What opinion did you form?

Mr. McCulloch—My learned friend ought to ask, not what opinion the witness formed, but what opinion he has now. And we don't know that he is an expert.

Mr. Macpherson—I ought to have asked some questions that will satisfy the jury that Mr. Moroba is an expert. About what length of time have you served as a judge in the mofussil courts, Mr. Moroba?

Mr. Moroba—For more than twenty-three years.

Mr. Macpherson—Have you had an opportunity of examining many native documents?—A. Oh, yes; I may say millions of native documents.

Q. And amongst them many Marwarree documents?—A. The greater part of them have been Marwarree documents.

Q. Well, what opinion did you form as to the figures denoting the interest on this note?—A. I held that the figures were fraudulently altered and the attestation made long after the execution and in the absence of the obligor.

The Judge—The latter was only an inference of course.

Mr. Moroba—I had the evidence of my own eyes, and a magnifying glass showed it too.

The Judge—What alterations do you think had been made?

Mr. Moroba—There is nothing of alteration—only that figures are added. There is a "1" put before the "2" to make "12." Then they represent a quarter by adding a stroke and there are two strokes affixed to the "2" which signifies ½—so that there is a change from "2" to "12½."

The Judge—Why did you come to that opinion?

Mr. Moroba—From the evidence before me, and then there was the evidence of my own eyes.

The Judge—Well, we only want the evidence of your own eyes now.

Mr. Moroba—I could see it was changed from "2" to "12½." That was the defence.

The Judge—But we have nothing to do with that. What I want from you is what you saw with your eyes. Generally you have some reason—your eyes will tell you if a document is forged—if the figures are crowded.

Mr. Moroba—They are crowded.

The Judge—Or if the ink is different, or if anything is rubbed out—that is what your eyes tell you; will you tell me what your eyes told you?

Mr. Moroba—My eyes told me the figure was changed from "2" to "12½."

The Judge—But the eye does not tell you that at once.

Mr. Moroba—But anybody can see it. I examined the document with a magnifying glass and the ink is different.

The Judge—That is what I want to know. Had you any other reason?

Mr. Moroba—The figures are unusually crowded. I could also see with a magnifying glass that some portion of the "2" had been used to make up the subsequent two quarters—the ½. If you had a magnifying glass that would be seen.

The Judge—But that might have been done originally. That does not show the figures have been added, does it? If you write 12½ might not you use the 2 to make up the ½? That would not show it was written after?

Mr. Moroba—From the evidence before me and the evidence of my own eyes——

The Judge—I don't want the evidence that was before you. I am taking your evidence as an expert, and so you must keep to that and tell me what your eyes told you.

Mr. Moroba—My eyes told the "2" had been run over to make all the 12½ of the same ink.

Mr. Macpherson—And under the fresh ink of the "2" you could see traces of the old ink?

Mr. Moroba—Yes, and on the "1" and the two quarters, there was no such traces. I may add, my Lord, that on that occasion I intended to use acid, but as I could not properly use acid on a document, I did not—if I had the ink would have all disappeared.

The Judge—That might have saved us a good deal of trouble here—if it had all disappeared (Laughter.)

Mr. Moroba—That was why I did not do it. The ink of the line in which the signature of the attesting witness is written is different from the body of the note, and from that my eyes told me it must have been written at a different time. That document so far as the figures and the attestation go is in the same state as it was when produced before me.

Mr. Macpherson then said that as his learned friend had referred to the decisions of the other judges he intended to ask the witness as to the acquaintance these gentlemen had with the Marwarree characters, as, of course, that would affect the value of their decisions on the note produced before them.

Mr. Moroba—My colleague, Mr. Spencer, knows the Marwarree characters, but Mr. O'Leary does not.

Mr. McCulloch—I think you directed this prosecution to be undertaken, did you not?—A. I did. I recommended the defendant to take the man before a magistrate. That was before my decision was reversed by the full court. The fine I imposed on the plaintiff was reversed, but I did not agree with the full court.

Mr. McCulloch—No, that is suppose you did. And the full Court directed the defendant to pay what he admitted was due?—A. Yes; they ordered Rs. 200 to be paid with interest at the rate of 2, not 12½, per cent. per mensem.

Mr. McCulloch—They could not interfere with the facts, but they ordered the defendant to pay what he admitted?—A. And on two occasions before that in two cases before them they held there was fraud.

Mr. McCulloch—No, no; that is not an answer to my question.

Mr. Macpherson—If my learned friend gets this—he brought it out—it must be taken in the evidence.

His Lordship said he would not note the answer.

Mr. McCulloch—This is not the only occasion on which you have had discussions with the other members of the court in regard to Marwarrees?—A. Whenever I did not agree I always used the argument——

Mr. McCulloch—Yes, yes; but they have found fault with you, have they not, for showing prejudice against Marwarrees?—A. They did not.

Mr. McCulloch—Did you not fine a Marwaree Rs. 50 for not appearing in your court when he was in prison and could not appear?—A. Yes.

Mr. McCulloch—And did not the full court remit that fine with a strong expression of opinion against you for fining a man when he was in prison and could not appear? A—Yes; but I must state the whole case.

The Judge—It is sufficient, Mr. McCulloch, to say they remitted the fine. You imposed a fine, Mr. Moroba, and they reversed it.

Mr. Moroba—Yes, my Lord, but I did not concur with them.

The Judge—Yes; whenever our decisions are reversed I suppose we are of opinion that the decision is not right, Mr. Moroba.

Mr. McCulloch—Is it not the fact that the other judges are all opposed to you?—A. Oh no; we are all in harmony. Mr. O'Leary was in favour of me and Mr. Spencer was my best friend.

Mr. McCulloch—Oh yes, I daresay that: but possibly your best friends would have been most against you. Don't you remember when my learned friend, Dr. Barton, had a field day against your decisions and some nine of them were brought up in the full court and knocked down like nine pins?—A. But I think I was right.

Mr. McCulloch—You think you are right and the full bench thought you had acted in a prejudiced manner against the Marwarrees?—A. Not a bit; I am not prejudiced against any class.

Mr. McCulloch—I do not say so. I don't say a word against your motives.

Mr. Macpherson—Well, why should my learned friend say they held Mr. Moroba was prejudiced?

Mr. McCulloch—These are their remarks, and we are ready to prove it if we have to put in the report. Now Mr. Moroba, I would ask you this,—has not Government intimated to you a desire that you should take your leave of the bench, and was it not in consequence of an intimation from Government that you left the Bench?

Mr. Moroba—I would ask His Lordship.

The Judge—Mr. Moroba is giving evidence only as an expert.

Mr. McCulloch—But I hold that it is given under a strong bias.

The Judge—And how are you to prove that? You can't prove bias by showing that a judge's decision was reversed—that only shows he has come to a wrong conclusion. If you get any expression Mr. Moroba himself used, showing a bias against Marwarrees, that will be evidence that he said something which shows he had a strong bias against them and therefore is not so likely as other persons to be a sound and unprejudiced witness. But that is another thing altogether. Mr. Moroba is only giving evidence as an expert, and the fact of his decision having been reversed shows no bias—it shows nothing.

Mr. McCulloch—But there is his decision fining a Marwarree Rs. 50, and I ask Mr. Moroba if that was not remitted with an expression of opinion that it had been improper?

Mr. Moroba—You having called in question my propriety, I say it was as proper as anything could be in the court.

The Judge—I suppose it was thought Mr. Moroba had exceeded his powers?

Mr. McCulloch—No, no; he had the power, but it was exercised without discretion. That is what I have to show—that there was an absence of discretion. Where we have to rely on the judgment of this gentleman, it is desirable to show the jury that his judgment is not one that can be relied on, and I propose to examine him on other matters not connected with this case to show that his judgment is not a sound one on business matters.

The Judge—You had better confine yourself.

Mr. McCulloch—Now I wish to ask what was Government dissatisfied with so as to ask you to retire from the bench?—A. The Governor was expressly satisfied with what I did.

Mr. McCulloch—Then how did you come to resign, Mr. Moroba?—A. Mr. Justice Tucker thought I had served too long and that my health was failing, and as a friend he advised me to retire.

Mr. McCulloch—Yes, yes. But was it not that your failing health was affecting your judgment, Mr. Moroba?—A. My judgment is not more affected than that of the whole bar here. (Laughter.)

Mr. McCulloch—But was it not the opinion of that gentleman you have mentioned as representing the Governor that your long and exhausting career—very honourable no doubt, I don't say a word against it—that your long and exhausting careerhad impaired your power of judgment?—A. The Governor never thought it so, and if you want me to tell you I will tell his Lordship this—I have made an application to the Governor, and he has promised to consider it, for a higher situation—Private Secretary. That shows that Government has the highest and best respect for me and my character.

Mr. McCulloch—I am not talking of respect. It does not follow that a person is not respected—and I am not saying anything disrespectful of you, but only asking if your judgments which were unsatisfactory to your colleagues was intimated to Government.—A. No.

Mr. McCulloch—To Mr. Tucker then?

Mr. Moroba (to his lordship)—Do you wish me, my lord, to say what I was told by Mr. Tucker?

The Judge—No. I don't think we should go into these matters.

Mr. McCulloch—Well, I have got as much as——. Now, Mr. Moroba, I will ask you about this writing. Will you look to that line for the signature of the attestor and say if from the appearance of that, you arrive at the conclusion that it has been written at a later period than the rest of the document?—A. Yes, the ink is much paler than the ink of the rest of the document.

Mr. McCulloch—Will you take the paper into your hand and look at it?—A. I have done that. But with this light (the candle light in court) of course it cannot be so well seen.

Mr. McCulloch—These lines begin dark at the left, and run through continuously till they get pale at the right hand, and there is no appearance of anything being added?—A. The writer that writes the note draws the line at the same time.

Mr. McCulloch—Oh, what a prejudiced answer!

Mr. Moroba—I beg pardon. I ask the protection of the Court; I have no prejudice against anybody.

The Judge—That is Mr. Moroba's opinion, and you can get it and argue upon it. He explains that and points out the difference in the colour of the lines.

Mr. Moroba—Whenever you take a pen you dip it in ink, and there is a larger quantity, and when you exhaust the quantity the rest becomes pale.

Mr. McCulloch—So, so; and if the pen follows on to the left it becomes pale.

Mr. Moroba—But the ink of these lines is paler and different from the body of the note. It is not in colour only, but the ink is different. The ink of the signature of the attesting witness is different from that of any of the writing even at the right end of the lines. If the case was sharing I could show you the differences. I cannot show it now.

Mr. McCulloch—But the jury have to be satisfied from what they see and not from what you tell them.

Mr. Moroba—If you will allow me to go to the window I will return and tell you. (In reply to the court—) The name of the attesting witness is written on two double lines, and it is usual for the writer to draw these lines; they must have been drawn by him. I have seen thousands of them, and they are always drawn by the writer of the note. The figure "1" which heads the signature is in ink much paler and different from the ink in the body of the note or the lines on which the signature is written.

Mr. McCulloch—What do you mean by the figure 1.

Mr. Moroba—It is here: any superficial observer who has eyes would see it.

Mr. McCulloch—But would a superficial observer notice different inks.

The Judge—Now, don't hold long running conversations. Will you ask a distinct question, and let me have a distinct answer; for we will not get finished all night if we have these running conversations. Put a distinct question, and Mr. Moroba will answer you "Yes" or "No," and then we will get on.

Mr. McCulloch—The writing at the extreme right corner is paler than that at the beginning?—A. Yes.

Q. Is not the colour of the attesting witness the same as the ink at the right end of the line?—A. No.

Q. As you consider these figures 12½ have been altered since they were made because they are crowded, will you look to the figures 200 in the same document and say are not these much more crowded?—A. No, they are natural.

Mr. McCulloch—Never mind whether they are natural or unnatural: are they not much crowded in proportion?—A. They are not much crowded; they are at the end of the line.

Mr. McCulloch—I don't want your reason why they are not full, but will you tell me if they are written full and free?—A. They are at the end of a line.

The Judge—Mr. Moroba, will you answer the question? Mr. McCulloch asks if the figures are crowded?—A. No, they are not.

Mr. McCulloch—Will you undertake to swear that they are written full and free?—A. the figure "2" is in a smaller form and the dots are smaller.

Q. Then if the figure 2 had been left in its position without the figures 1 before and ½ after it, would it not have been in an unnaturally wide position? Compare it with the other writing, and especially with the 200?—A. If I draw the figure here I will show you. The "2" is made covered with a parenthesis, and so it is sufficient for the space.

Q. And do you mean to say, sir, that that was a natural margin for the 2 compared with the writing of the 200? Will you really venture to go as far as that, sir?—A. When only the 2 stood there it had a stroke which covered both its tail and its head.

The Judge—Is that usual—to put a stroke covering its tail and its head?—A. Very often they do.

The Judge—The "2" with the line covering its tail and its head does not occupy too large a space?—A. No.

The Judge—Well, Mr. Moroba, that will do.

Mr. Moroba—Very well, my lord. But before I leave this Court I would ask your lordship if I am to have any compensation for loss of time and inconvenience in attending here these three days?

The Judge—The rules which apply to other witnesses in this Court will apply to you as well as any one else.

Mr. Moroba—I know there is a rule to pay them something.

The Judge—Whatever the rule is as to payment of witnesses—

Mr. Moroba—I am told the rule is to pay for loss of time.

The Judge—Well, Mr. Moroba, you will be paid, but I have nothing to do with it.

Mr. Moroba—Because I am no more a Government servant, but a pensioner.

The Judge—Well, Mr. Moroba, I have nothing to do with the matter whatever.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and no evidence was led for the defence.

Mr. McCulloch then addressed the jury. As they would already have observed, this case, he said, was another of those sensational appearances that Mr. Moroba Cannoba was making before the people of Bombay. It was one of his cases—from beginning to end it was one of his eccentricities; for he apprehended the jury would not have placed the slightest reliance on any of the other witnesses that had been called; and he believed they would not have heard a word about this case had it not been for Mr. Moroba Cannoba taking a prejudice against Marwarrees, and, thinking that in this instance he had discovered a flagrant case of forgery, himself urging on the prosecutor to bring forward the case, and volunteering himself to be the principal witness. If the case had been one really requiring serious attention, there would have been abundant opportunity for finding fault with the prosecution for putting a man on his trial on a charge of this character on evidence of so unsatisfactory and untrustworthy a character as that on which the prosecution relied. The case was one of the simplest character possible. This man had repeatedly borrowed money from these Marwarrees; he had been sued for two previous loans. In these he raised the defence that the note on which he was sued was forged, but two judges had decided, after hearing the evidence, that the defence was a trumped-up one. Now there was nothing that could be more important in such a case than the finding of a civil Court, for the Court had to be satisfied that there was no forgery before they gave judgment in support of the document. But though the defence of forgery had been raised before both Mr. O'Leary and Mr. Spencer, it had been disbelieved by both these judges on hearing the evidence from the mouths of the witnesses and examining the note. And as to Mr. O'Leary, though he might not have the technical knowledge to enable him to consider a Marwarree document, he was as capable as the jury, and he was sure the jury were as capable as Mr. Moroba Cannoba to look at a document and say whether it obviously appeared to have been tampered with after it was written. The evidence of the prosecutor and his witness was wholly untrustworthy, and when they looked to the document itself they would be able to judge for themselves whether it had been forged, independently of the opinion of Mr. Moroba Cannoba. With regard to that gentleman, he had to recall to the recollection of the jury circumstances that were known to all of them, for the prosecution asked them to rely on Mr. Moroba Cannoba's evidence not only as to what he had seen, but as to his opinion. He had no doubt Mr. Moroba's evidence would be trustworthy as to anything he had seen, but it was another matter when the prosecution asked them to rely on the judgment of a gentleman who was notoriously one of the most eccentric gentlemen in Bombay, as they all knew, alike as to his private and his public life. He did not wish to refer to Mr. Moroba's private life, but that gentleman had himself made his private affairs public, and had been eccentric in his conduct in the ordinary relations of business and of life, and perhaps the most charitable conclusion was that an over-laborious and honourable career—and he did not wish to say a word against it—had at last affected the soundness of his judgment. If that were the case—he did not wish to go into particulars regarding Mr. Moroba, they were well known to every one in Bombay—he thought that when a matter of judgment was involved they would as soon go to the further end of Colaba as to Mr. Moroba Cannoba for evidence on which they could rely. And yet, on this gentleman's evidence, on his judgment, they were asked to say these men were guilty of this serious offence! The jury were as good judges,—far better, he thought, than the witness the prosecution had called in this matter—and it would be for them to say whether they were satisfied beyond doubt that this was a forged document. After enlarging on the unsatisfactory character of the evidence of the first two witnesses, the learned counsel said he thought the jury would not place the least trust in their statements. Then they had heard a great deal about microscopes from Mr. Moroba, but unless they placed that reliance on his judgement which he did not suppose they did—and it would be a farce for him to pretend to suppose that they would place reliance on what Mr. Moroba said here—he was certain they would say there was not the slightest trace of the addition of any figures, nor of those changes which Mr. Moroba thought he had at some time or other been able to discover with a microscope. The learned counsel next referred to the appearance of the document, but only in a few remarks, as he observed he had already done so fully in his attempt to cross-examine Mr. Moroba in this case. Mr. Moroba, he then said, had vaunted himself on the circumstance that he had seen thousands, millions he said, of Marwarree documents. But Mr. Moroba was not an expert. They had, however, in this court gentlemen who had had a long experience with regard to documents, especially in reference to a question that was always turning up in court—as to whether documents had been altered. One of those gentlemen, whose reputation was known to all of them, was Mr. Flynn; and no explanation was given why he had not been called to give his evidence. Mr. Narayen Dinanath also, who had been sitting in court all that day, was one of these gentlemen, and probably there was not a more expert witness in these matters than Mr. Narayen. But the prosecution had not called any of these gentlemen; they had contented themselves in this matter with endeavouring to lead them to a conclusion on the judgment of Mr. Moroba Cannoba, who was practically the prosecutor himself, and who had the very deepest interest—not pecuniary, but a personal interest, as affecting his feelings and pride—in upsetting the decision of the full Court and at all events showing that his decision had been supported by a subsequent tribunal. That was a feeling which affected all men, and they must remember that Mr. Moroba was not there like an expert, simply a translator, giving his evidence without the least bias, but he was in the position of a person who had expressly recommended steps to be taken in this matter, and was now anxious to show that his opinion had been right. That anxiety did not make a man dishonest, but it would bias him as an expert in giving his evidence in one particular way; and yet the prosecution had chosen to rely on that gentleman's judgment in this matter, and his evidence surely was not so desirable as the evidence that might have been given by the ordinary and accomplished experts of the court. These were the circumstances of the case. The prosecution, he submitted, was lame in the extreme; they would consider the document for themselves; and he thought they would be as slow to convict the Marwarrees on Mr. Moroba's statement as they would be to carry out any other of his eccentric plans.

His Lordship then summed up, first explaining the proceedings in the Small Cause Court, and showing that, as the full Court had ordered the defendant to pay only what he admitted, it was impossible to come to any conclusion as to the Court's opinion regarding the document. The jury, he remarked, could draw their own inference from the fact that the defence that the document was a forgery, had been so perfunctoriously presented to them; but the evidence must be of a clear and satisfactory nature ere they should come to the conclusion that the document had been forged. It would be for them to consider, too, the value of the evidence of the prosecutor and his witness as to the terms of the loan; and, as to the alterations, of course there was the document itself, and they must rely entirely on what they thought of it themselves and what weight they thought right to attach to the evidence of Mr. Moroba—a gentleman who had had great experience with regard to mofussil documents, and whose opinion, generally speaking, would be entitled to very great weight. After reading his notes of Mr. Moroba's evidence, His Lordship remarked that the jury had heard the cross-examination and the remarks by the counsel for the defence as to the apparent interest Mr. Moroba Cannoba took in this case, as having heard it in the first instance and having come to a very decided opinion that the document was forged. Of course, having come to that conclusion, it might be supposed he came there that day with some sort of natural bias in favour of the opinion which he had formed. That was a very fair argument to use—that a person who had already expressed a strong opinion one way did not come into court to form an opinion, on the document being placed in his hand, in such an unprejudiced, independent state of mind as one who had not expressed such an opinion. They had also heard the remarks on Mr. Moroba's eccentricities—more especially that he was supposed to have some peculiar dislike to Marwarrees—and it was contended that his judgment, more especially on that point, was somewhat warped. It was not necessary for him to allude to that or say more on the subject. They had heard Mr. McCulloch's remarks on that part of the case, and it was not necessary for him to repeat them. It would be for the jury therefore to form their opinion as to the due weight to be attached to the opinion Mr. Moroba Cannoba had expressed with regard to this document; and, of course, they would examine it themselves and come to a conclusion regarding it. His Lordship remarked that he must say he thought the observations that had been made by the counsel for the defence regarding the evidence of experts was a very fair one. In a case of this kind, where it was sought to charge prisoners with forgery, it would have been better if the prosecution had brought an expert of long experience. Such a witness would have been regarded as an independent witness, never having previously expressed any opinion on the document. He regretted very much that the prosecution had not called one of the experts of the court. It had been said Mr. Flynn or Mr. Narayen, who had been sitting at the table, might have been called to speak to this document, and if either of them had spoken in distinct language as to the document having been altered or not, they might then, no doubt, have had more satisfactory evidence to proceed on than was now before them. It would be for them to consider what weight they could attach to the direct evidence of the prosecutor himself, who said he was induced to sign the note on being told it was for 2 per cent., whereas it now turned out to be for 12½ per cent., and to consider whether the document at that time bore 2 per cent. as stated by the prosecutor, and had been altered to 12½ per cent. That was the charge against the first prisoner, and the second prisoner was charged in the same way, and also with perjury in having stated in court that he wrote "12½" when he wrote the rest of the document in presence of the attesting witness.

The jury then retired for a short time, after which they returned into court with a verdict acquitting both prisoners.

HARVEST PROSPECTS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

From R. SIMSON, Esq., Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces, to E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department; dated Nynee Tal, the6th September 1869.

SIR,—In continuation of my last week's report, the Lieutenant Governor has much satisfaction in informing the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, that the prospects of the coming harvest continue to brighten.

After a short break in the weather, a heavy rain storm, apparently from the north-west, burst on the upper Doab on the 4th instant, and there has since been abundant rain everywhere. From all quarters the accounts of the crops are cheerful and promising. And what is of essential importance, the land is becoming well prepared for the rubbee sowings.

Even at Ajmeer the prospect is encouraging. Rain fell early in the month, and on the 6th Captain Repton telegraphs:—"The last rain-fall has been general and sufficient to secure a good harvest, barring locusts." The flights of locusts appear to have deposited their eggs, and the larvæ are described as covering the country from Aboo to Ajmere, "travelling north, but they will fly in a fortnight."

The only other place where tidings of a similar misfortune from locusts have reached Government is Bareilly, but as yet their action is there limited to a very small area.

For the first time these many months the price current does not show a rise. The average price for the week ending 28th August, is but a fraction of a chittack above that of the preceding week, and the district reports of subsequent date generally exhibit a decided tendency to fall. However, until the rubbee sowings take place, when there will be a large demand for wheat, barley, and gram, as seed grain, it will not be safe to anticipate any great fall in those articles. But the commoner grains will soon be coming plentifully to market. Exportation still goes on towards Umballa, but to a less degree than formerly.

There is not much change in the pressure for labour and relief: perhaps a tendency towards diminution may already be perceived.

The general health is improved. Cholera still hangs about Humeerpore, and some of the eastern districts but appears to be decidedly on the decrease.

CHOLERA IN MILITARY STATIONS.

APPENDED is a communication addressed by Major General H. W. Norman, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. Dated Simla, the 13th August, 1869:—

"I am directed to inform you that the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, having had under his consideration the numerous reports recently received, of the outbreak and spread of cholera in various stations of the army, has been pleased to decide that you shall at once proceed to the cantonments and camps where cholera is now prevalent, with a view to your making a thorough investigation of the origin, spread, and direction of the present outburst, and of the measures prophylactic and sanitary, taken to check and mitigate the calamity.

The stations from which reports have been received of the presence of the disease to any considerable extent are Saugor, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Fyzabad, Agra and Morar; and at some of those stations it is rapidly assuming an epidemic form.

It is believed that, under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the measures sanctioned by Government for checking the disease, based on the experience of former epidemics, have been carefully carried out, such as the removal of men from infected ranges of barracks, thorough purification of these buildings by the use of disinfectants and whitewash, separation of the healthy from the sick, and the removal of the troops into camps near cantonments, or along the line of rail into districts hitherto uninfected; and I am to request that you will report how far these measures have been attended with success, and whether they are in any way capable of improvement.

In considering the question of the removal of troops into camp, your attention should be drawn to the prevalence of other diseases, which are considered by some medical authorities to be favoured by the exposure of men under canvas during the hot and rainy seasons of the year.

His Excellency in Council observes that, without in any way interfering with the executive duties of commanding or medical officers, it is left entirely to your discretion to consider what special facts or circumstances connected with the outbreak you may think proper to investigate, and that not only the sanitary condition of all hospitals, barracks, and lines are within your sphere of scrutiny and report, but also all bazaars, neighbouring towns, and villages.

In pursuing these investigations you are authorised to call for any information you may think necessary, and to question fully any medical or other servants of Government that it may be expedient for you to consult.

In addition to the above subjects of enquiry sketched generally for your guidance, there are doubtless many important points which your own knowledge and experience will suggest as fitting subjects for research, and His Excellency in Council begs that every point of practical or even theoretical importance, connected with the origin and growth of the disease, and the measures requisite to arrest its progress, may meet with the fullest consideration.

The local Governments and administrations will be requested to render you every assistance in the prosecution of your enquiries, and to instruct sanitary officers and civil surgeons to co-operate cordially with you and give you any information you may want.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will also be, requested to issue similar instruction to all officers commanding divisions, brigades, and stations.

I am to beg that you will report fully and frequently, from any stations you may visit, any points of interest for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, using the telegraph freely in any important cases, when you wish to communicate information, or solicit orders on any preventive measures you may recommend."

REGIMENTAL SPORTS AT MADRAS.

THE sports on the evening of Saturday last, in connection with H. M.'s 45th Sherwood Foresters on the south glacis, proved an attraction to a large number of persons. The band of the regiment was in attendance, and the efforts of the officers and men to make things agreeable and pleasing were successful. The evening's amusements began with the long jump. This feat was not so well performed as on the previous day. The first prizeman, MacDonald, only jumped 15ft. 5½ inches. Graham won the second prize, and Houghton the third. The next was the sack race, and it was exciting. Bennett reached the winning post first; Watts was the second, and Brien the third. Seventeen men then entered for a 900 yards race. At the start all the competitors ran well, but as the race progressed several having lost wind had to drop off; the first place was gained easily by Mecue in 3m. 4s. The second, third, and fourth prizes were won by Terry, Graham and Richardson. A hurdle race of 100 yards followed, in which the men made *somersaults* over the hurdles. The prizemen were Cowen, Robinson, and Grover. The three legged race succeeded and caused much fun. Two legs of two men are tied together to form one leg, so that two men together have three legs. Couples are then tied together for the race and find it awkward to run. The men, however, managed very well, and the prizemen reached the winning post in the following order—Warrel, Thundercliff and Argent. Then came a race for boys above ten years old. The fastest runners were Bolton, Self, Daly and Irvine. Little boys were then made to run, and they caused much amusement, both by the manner of running and by the way in which they clamoured for the prizes—Rafferty, Flannery, Fraggett and Stirling carried away prizes. There was next a race for girls, and they ran in earnest, not a few tripping before reaching the winning post. The girls who received prizes were Bolton, Kaye, Lees and Reid. While the boys and girls' races were taking place a private race between privates Warner and Kerridge came off, in which the former was victorious. The cock fight then took place, but this game, which appeared to be anxiously looked for, could not have been appreciated by the spectators who were on the borders of the glacis. Not only had it become dark, but a circle of people collected round the ring in which the cocks were arranged for combat and shut out the view from those who were not near. The cocks, human cocks, did their parts well. They kicked away, and were knocked down, and then rose up again to renew the warfare, and continued in hot contest until the victory was proclaimed. The best cocks proved to be Moodie and Amos. Then followed a race for bandsmen and drummers—Grover, Mobsly and Howlet gained prizes The amusements were brought to a close by a race among the sergeants—Keery, Bell and Claridge were the best runners. *God save the Queen* was then played by the band, and the spectators dispersed, apparently much delighted with the amusements which had been afforded them by the Sherwood Foresters.—*Madras Times*, Sept. 13.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

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